GOODS AND CLOTHINGS at the President's indorsement of AUCTION-By S. NICKERSON. By Hen. Hunter's proclamation, and the whole ser of Frankin, on MONDAY, when the services are the proclamation, and the whole hen bill, Frinay, June 1886, at 547 548 568 pringing to arms with fresh vigor be sold cloths, cassingers, and then. the proclamation itself. The Thunderer

the good of a purpose to carry out and it never for-shock of the state of the stat

Curtain rise The oill for the collection of taxes in the

O RENT—Two firmished row mons and families residing on the land," to red, with board, on Waland Arcans, "to will on wages or shares meet the re-mining with of the Court House. Single to will on wages or shares meet the re-

5x50, Brick Building, or these taxes, and all the changes indi-any business, in the best locative existed in this bill will follow in due course.

I. S. S. Mill's exist in the bill will follow for the with, in the

d water, to Foundat. Thus while all other parts of the f. H. RAY, Tailed are giving satisfactory returns, Vir-O RENT To first-class Reiss and the vicinity of the capital are still dense. Not as and as Indiana street, we made the centre of doubt and anxiety, the province of the control of the satisfy the sat

O RENT AND FOR SAbuild do in this very heart of the great PIANOS AND MELOBEONS. Contest Driven from the extremities, sandoning their sea-coast, the campaign in sandoning their sea-coast, the campaign in the coast of the NT—New and second his as their forces, there, take all the time
PIANOS.

and consume all the leisure for recuperation of Fance and Maintenance all they may desire, exercising meanresult. Orders from annual growthis only a generous rivalry in fortifying.

No. Clark growth and the recent battle in the Shenandoah

alley, an engagement severe and unfin-OARDING.—Pleasant rooms
back at 60 Adams street. Also a few day
had a 60 Adams street. Also a few day
ands. The small map we give accompaing the dispatches, shows the relation of
distributions in a good locality, three
from the five office, and is a private
from the seconds and the relation of
the dispatches, shows the relation of
free five of the color of the five office
from the seconds and the remain and
the dispatches, shows the relation of
free five of the relation of
free fi

forced by fresh troops, and this do and possibly offer what the rebe OARDING. Two frost rot the route into Pennsylvania. tabroad the Confederates covet a foray to a free State. And the Virginia policy

has not invited this, has very lib ded its promise.

on Michel's success at the property of the publish it on the authority given, and scompanying it with such information as all render the movement, it such has all more than Mitchell, we should learned the movement, we should be companying to the place, intelligible. Were it another the movement, we should be companying the movement, it such has all movements the movement, it such has been able to the companying the movement. y accept it, for some we have in the field poid have fallen diligently at work to sportry at Huntsville, on the information of the gathering of a rebel force at that an out Mitchell's

to view with any complacency the war, and an indignant protest comes up The riest it from the loyal press and people. State military, prostituted it to open no doors wide to armed rebellion. He EATHER STORMS doers wide to armed rescaled.

In the state of the bidding to the bidding to the bidding to the bidding to the state of the state of the gang to the state of the st

to Lake street whom Kentucky ewes all her woes, he despolling of her homes, the invasion of her domain, and now Kentucky canno in Buckner a mere prisoner of war, to por August next fre shore many and hand he must if our Government ext. The shore soci with and hang he little is one of the shore social with respect abroad and at home

rs of the Union cause until its triumph

the rebels must pay the sums as

ned from the estates by processes enum-

frin of this bill be passed in the emanci-

orian of the war that al

Unredeemed Pledges, as person of its American corres uniderstood to deemed Pears in the version of the Africa's news, given open face food and a dewhere in our dispatches. Whatever a cet with Diana dewhere in our dispatches. Whatever it lings and Pray: Land to the detriment of the dispatched food fear that be distorted to the detriment of the hatever may be found as a bolster to the cilederste cause that, "Our Own," ledding, Clocks Frankricher it be L. L. D. Russell or Mackay, sorting and Some control of the co hat the great journal allows itself to be iable to similar punishment. bornes moved upon. So the picture is held up for the the English readers, of 30,000 men in

makes it the duty of the commissioners i onally. His fees shall b ches elsewhere, are faithfully carried ated upon by the court of claims

The collection of taxes yea as may vote the concurrence in the amendment of the Committee. The House ignorantly voted yea without division. It is too late to effect the vote to strike out the section. Had a direct rote been taken on the section as amended it would have been rejected.

The House bill, framed by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa.

he others without a decision. the others without a decision.

The bill roorganizing the circuits of the U.S. courts passed the House as reported by Mr. Wilson of Iowa, and modified by him on the suggestion of four members, making the circuits as follows: Kentucky and

back to the Senate. has been done that military vigor and skill nitted to them by a vote of the House.

cers of the army or mary, to give their evidence in writing, properly attested. Another clustee extends the benefits of the act to slaves whose masters reside here, but who were hurried out into Maryland and Virginia

the Treasury, in a letter to the Committee of

Washiston, suite 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means, says:

Under the law,\$60,000,000 of Demand Treasury Notes, receivable for Custom House dues, have been issued, and \$89,000,000 in mee not therefore \$150,000,000, being the first sum heretofore authorized by the crotting statute. Of this aggregate, \$69,500 and capitalists, and not used as circulation setting the data premium in consequence of their availability for customs. The whole issue of \$200,000,000 in Demand Notes may thus be considered as practically withdraw of their availability for customs. The whole issue of \$200,000,000 in the man of temporary most is now reached. Nothing further can be expected from that source. It is therefore upon the conversion of United States notes in 5 20 100, now practically limited to \$20,000,000 of legal tender notes, and the receipts from customs, that the Treasury must mainly depend, under existing legislation, on the means to meet its current expected to meet the current expected to the means to meet the current expected to the suggestion of the Secretary expected.

Chicago

CHATTANOOGA.

And Conquers after a Two Days'

Fight.

THE LOCATION AND ITS CHAR-

ACTERISTICS.

WEDNESDAY, 4 p. m.-Judge Skinner, Pres-

ident of the Chicago Sanitary Commission,

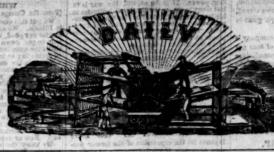
has just received the following cheerful dis-

another brilliant victory at Chattanooga, in

Southern Tennessee. The energy has been

WHAT GEN. MITCHELL HAS DONE.

the Potomac and that at Corinth. It was



THE SHILOH PRISONERS.

rumbo.
Lieutenant McCullough,
EIGHTEEN PH MISSOURI NES
Colonel Miller.

enant Colonel Pratt. ine Dalmera, Mikeswell, Wykoff,

TWELFTH IOWA BEGINENY.

Captains Edgington, Stibbs, Haddownsley, Vanduzee.

SIXTY-FIRST ILLINOIS REGIZENT. Captains Mann, Haggard.

MEMPHIS UNDER FEDER

AL RULE.

A FAITHFUL UNION PASTOR

The following is our regular Memphis dis-

inty as provost guard. The absence of all

by the authorities against this traffic have had much to do in attaining the desirable end. A paragraph in the Avalanche of the 9th is to this effect: The following general order in

gard to the treatment of negroes was pro-ulgated this morning:

HEADQUARTERS ON STEAMER VON PHUL COND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, DIST. MISS. MEMPHIS, TERM., June S, 1863.

calculated to put them guard, as to financial dealings with Northerners, posting them regarding the Crawfordsville and Northern

confederacy are now beginning to realize the effects of the grinding and clutching policy pursued by their leaders. Their hearts are bound down and crushed; they cannot speedi-ly recover from the blow which has bound

them down, but they will do it. A few months of experiences like the past few days must accomplish the work. We learn from a reliable source that the

rebel authoriles within the past few days

have destroyed large quantities of cotton at Madison and Witsburgh, on the St. Francis

pedition should certainly go to the relief of

The Little Rock railroad has eighty miles of

of spring has probably rendered that portio

"finished rather unsteady and perhaps useless until repaired, Boats can be sent by the White River and St. Francis, however, water

being plenty.

the teople of the city are to be left to arrange their currency matters for the present as suits them, and they will probably do this in a few days. Meanwhile, some of the busi

ness houses are beginning to open, and the

Rev. Dr. Grundy, a Presbyterian minister, who has all the past year advocated the evils of war and defended the actions of our gen-

real government, presched at Odd Fellows; Hall yesterday formoon to a large audience. He was particularly carnest in counseling sub-mission to his people. He prayed zealously for the ending of strife and the triumph of

whichever party was in the right, and which

to the salary he lost by adopting a conserva-tive course in the pulpit. He is an eloquent and able divine, and his influence has been

and will be felt for the good of our country.

The prisoners captured in the gunboat figoff Memphis on Friday morning, were yeste

MENIPUS, June 9, (via Cairo, June 11th.)—
It has not yet been found necessary to pro-claim martial law here. The military author-less are co-operating with civic functionaries, and the city is very quiet. There has been no disturbance since its occupation by Fede-

the number of over 100.

will be no lack of customers.

Tribune.

Mr. LATHAM moved to postpone and taken the Pacific railroad bill. Agreed to—yea

HOUSE1

not german to an army bill.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING moved to amend
the action by reducing the mileage to the

Mr. HANGHAM rose to a question of privilege, and submitted the following, which we read at the clerk's desk, Werrada I. Information has been received be the government that Hon. Benj. Wood a Representative in Congress from the Siste of New Yor and a member of the Hones has been engaged a communicating or attempting to communicating or attempting to communicating and the state of the Confederate rebels! A grams against the United States, be it therefore Research. That the Committee on Judiciary in quire into the alleged conduct of the said Beng quire into the alleged conduct of the said Beng the sa

Mr. BINGHAM—He was in his seat a mo

tent to prejacice the case.

Mr. Wood at this point came into the hal and resumed his car.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Ill. asked leave to

Mr. BINGHAM. I wil defer to the gentle

men.
Mr. RICHARDSON. The gentleman from
Ohic (Mr. Bingham) states that this information has been received by the government;
but as the government is composed of several
departments, I would like to know what department has received the information. The
gentleman from Ohio sits in his place and

VOLUME XV.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL. ments are subject to the inspection and control of the military commanders at the points FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

The Mileage Question. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Appointments by the President.

THE COLLECTION OF U. S. TAXES IN DIXIR.

A Measure that will work Changes.

THE NEW ASS'T. SECY. OF WAR. THE \$150,090,000 TREASURY ISSUE.

A View of the National Finances PROBABLY A NEW BALLOON HOAX.

A Very Doubtful Story.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] Washington, June 11, 1862. Senator Trumbull, from the Judiciary Con mittee, reported a substitute for ale bill. It was referred to that Committee. It provides that whenever any person shall, on the high scae, wilfully and corruptly destroy any vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, such person shall be liable to a penalty, and punished by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, and imprisonment from five to twenty years.

Any vessel owner, in port or while at sea, who destroys, or causes to be destroyed, his vessel, with the intention of defrauding the anderwriters or others, such owners shall be

nodes of taking evidence in support of claims chancery in the United States courts to take er General. In cases where citizens have furnished the army with supplies, voluntarily or involuntarily, when suppose, voluntarily or involuntarily, where the army has taken citizen's property without his consent or injured his inclosure, or by damages done real effate by the army occupying the premises, with or without the consent of lence on both sides, cross-examine the witreport the facts with his opinion to Congress. All cases within this district are to be adjudi-

ion of the read, but the capture of an immense amount of property in machine shops, engines and rolling stock, with many prison-Tennessee: Ohio and Michigun; Wisconsin, Iilinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas; Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, and others to remain as now. The bill goes possession of Stevenson, on the east of Hunts-ville, and Decatur and Tuscumbia on the south, extending the front of operations on the railway more than 120 miles. It will be back to the Senate.

The House passed the bill discharging soldiers sentenced by courts martial, from the penitentiary of this District, and instructed the Judiciary Committee to report a bill prothe rallway more than 120 miles. It will be apparent to the mercest tyre in military science that the holding of this great road is an object of vital importance to the government.

For some time past, the rebels have evidently been tempted by what they deemed the light of protection of Nashville and vicinity by our troops, and besides have had their eyes on the desirableness of wiping out General Mitchell. Word was received by him at Huntsville on June 4th, that the enemy were gathhibiting further confinement there, except for infamous offenses under the civil law. The Judiciary Committee will to-morrow take up the inquiry as to Ben Wood's loyalty, sub-

mitted to them by a vote of the Heuse.

Senator Wilson has introduced a bill in the Senate amendatory of the act abolishing slavery in the District. One section covers the detect pointed out by the President in his message accompanying his signature to the bill, by allowing claimants who are minors or wives to appear before commissioners and officers of the array or party to give their evidence of the array or party to give their evidence of the array or party to give their evidence of the array or party to give their evidence of the array or party to give their evidence of the array or party to give their evidence of the array or party to give their evidence of the control of comets, is not to exaget many the control of comets, is not to exaget many the control of comets, is not to exaget many the control of comets, is not to exaget many the control of comets, is not to exaget many the control of comets, is not to exaget many the control of comets, is not to exaget many the control of comets, is not to exaget many than the control of comets, is not to exage the control of comets. when the act went into effect.

A dinner was given to Gen. Prim in New York on Friday to which the Spanish and Mexican ministers were invited.

Nashville. It is the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and of the Western and Atlantic railroad, which renders it a most important centre of the Southern

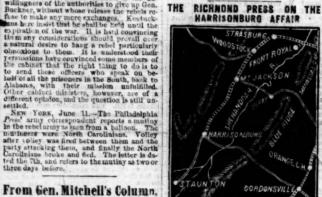
CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

GEN. FREMONT ENGAGES JACKSON.

A VERY SEVERE BATTLE

FREMONT.

THE AFFAIR.



Camp near Port Republic, Va., June 8-9 A.M.

are encamped on the field of battle, may be renewed at any moment, igned) J. C. Fromose, Major General Commanding.

BATTLE GROUND, SIX MILES FROM HARRISONBURG, June 8, vis Washington, June 10.

ackson made a stand at this point, and which him this morning. The country

the Potomac and that at CORDIA. It was decided that the blow should be struck, and the grand artery ent, at Huntsville, Alabanas. The task was accomplished with a colerity which completely took the enemy by surprise, and resulted not only in the possess-

The enemy's pursuit was checked by artilitery, and Gen. Staff finally withere his force to a stronger position, repulsing a flank movement and holding his wing firmly. Gen. Mitroy advanced his center rapidly.

1 The artillery fire compelling the enemy to give ground, Gen. Schenck, on the right, drove back the rebels, who attempted to turn his position. Along the whole line our artilliery, under Col. Pilson's directions, was served with great vigor and precision, and the final caccess was largely due to its effect. The enemy suffered severaly. One rebel regiment lost two-thirds its number in attempting to espure Weldrick's battery, which cut them to pieces with canister at fifty paces. The rebel batteries were repeatedly silenced and forced to abandon their positions. Col. Glocerct, with his weak brigade, took and his diseasempment is there to-night of the control of the enemy's position, and his encampment is there to-night. Our forces were outnumbered at all points, but have occupied the rebel lines and forced them to retreat.

The lose is heavy on both sides, the enemy suffering especially from artilliery. The New York Gurlbudius Guarda lost nearly 200; the 25th Ohio, 60. The total loss is estimated at from 600 to 800 in kilded, wounded and missing. Capt. Chasworth, 25th Ohio, Surgeon Cantwell, 83d Ohio are wounded or kilded.

The rebels fought under cover, while our troops were forced to advance through open fields. The advantage of the enemy's position was counterbalanced by Gen. Fremont's faithful handling of his troops, and the coolness and determination with which he pressed his success.

The fight was furlous for three hours, and

Chattaneoga, a flourishing post village of Hamilton county, Tennessee, is located on the Tennessee river, 250 miles by water below

during about eight months in the year, and by small boats at all times. These circumstances the completion of the western and actantic railroad, in 1880, the population has increased at the rate of about 100 per month. The surplus-productions of East Tennessee, and of part of Middle Tennesse, are mostly shipped from this polut. The surrounding region is liberally supplied with water power and the bulk contain an abundance of stone, coal and iron ore. Chattanooga has one steam sawmill, two sash and blind factories three cabinet factories in which steam power is used, four newspaper offices and one bank The minufacture of iron is extensively carried on here. In 1800 Hamilton county contained a population numbering 13,259, of whom only

come down upon the rebels with his larges

telescope.
CHATTANOOGA AND VICINITY.

Knoxville, and 140 miles southeast from

Majority for Bell 8
In 1861 the county voted as follows on the question of separation from the Union:
No separation 236
For separation 8

FROM FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF



THIRD IOWA REGIMENT.

Major Stope.

RIGHTEENTH WISCONSIN PRGIMENT.

Captains Saxton, Millard, Lanc, Fisk, Ben PIPTY BIGHTH MALINOIS BEGINES Col. Lynch. Lieut, Col. Rutishausen. Major Newland. Capianus Greigg, Heelan, Kesarth. Lieutenants Greigg, Rettell.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE BY THE NEW YORK

MEMPHS, TENN, June 5, 1862.

All negroes, except those who came with the command to this place, and of whom descriptive lists are filed at these headquarters, will be excluded from the lines and boats. Any officer or soldier violating, or comiving at a violation of this order, will be severely and promptly penished. This order will be read at the heads of companies to-morrow, thi lines, and at the guard gounting every morning for a well.

Gol. Commanding Second Brigade.

total of 559.

The weather still continues unfavorable. It has rained every other day for the past two weeks. The waters in the Chickshomlay have not receded, and the roads are in a terrible

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S COMMAND Capture of Guerrilla Morgan. THE MOVEMENT FROM COR-INTH TO MEMPHIS. THE POSITION OF THE SEVERAL

DIVISIONS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Caino, June 11, 1863.
The steamer City Belle arrived from Pitts burg Landing this morning. A gentleman from Corinth who came a passenger, informs from Corinth who came a passenger, informs me that among the prisoners expured by Gen. Pope, and now at the Landing, is Col. Morgan of guerrilla notoriety.

Gen. Sherman's and Huribatz divisions leave Corinth for Memphis this morning, and will repair the railroad as they march. At the last accounts Gen. Pope was pursuing the remnant of Beauregards army. He was supposed to be within eight or ten miles of them. All was quiet at Corinth. Tishimlogo company of the contraction of the cont

All was quiet at Corinth. Tishimingo county, of which Corinth is the county scat, gave 1,700 majority against the ordinance of seces-The railroad bridge which the Confederates The railroad prings which the Confederates burned in their hasty retreat from Corinth, has been rebuilt by Gen. Sherman's division. All is quiet on the Mississippi River below here. The troops heretofore stationed at Hickman have been removed to Union City, with the exception of a company of cavalry. The late rebel loss to the rebels and the names of lost it is impossible to determine at near-

ent, and it is the unit of the control of the contr

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

nend and Wallace are at Purdy with about 20,000 troops.

The railroad from Corinth to Jackson thence to Grand Junction, is being rapidly reparted and communication is expected to be open with Columbus, Ky., in a day or two, adiording an important and speedy route for the transportation of supplies.

Eleven locomotives have been captured at the different points, four of which are in running order, and the balance being rapidly repaired.

THE SHILOH PRISONERS. TION ABROAD.

VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

rudder in the tee off Cape, flace. But gaces are two days later than those already received. The French army at Rome were shout to be reduced to a single division.

The English conservative party had collected all their force for the purpose of upsetting Lord Palmerston on the retrenchment ques-

ives, they do not comport themselves in a sold or disrespectful manner. There is none of the hauteur and insolence which character-

Juarez.

The Putric asserts that Spain will concur-

was on Saturday found in a state of intoxica- FROM FORTRESS MONROE. opulace followed him. The man was arrest. Variance of Opinion in the Exof and most severely castigated by the proper officers. As a general thing, our men have done themselves credit for forbearance and good behavior when on shore. No soldier is allowed to land unless when on change of Prisoners.

distinguished speakers are expected to be present.

Washington, June 11th.—The correspondence between Gen. Wool and Gen. Hager shows that a misunderstanding has been existing between them. The latter says he did not intend to give the former all the officers once retained as hostages in exchange for all the privateersmen, but to give him such a number of them in exchange as would be required by the catel establishing the equivalent of rank and the officers to be exchanged as usual. He also expressed the opinion that a perfect understanding has been effected between the two governments for a general exchange of all prisoners of war.

Gen. Wool, it appears, would not deliver the privateers as Huger requested until he received the hostages, and the Secretary of War Randolph insisted that Gen. Wool should name a number equal to that of the privateersmen to be exchanged.

KENTUCKY UNIONISTS ON BUCK-

Indiana Railroad Bank, and stating that no such concern ever existed. People of the city and the people of the entire Southern NER'S CASE.

LOUISVILLE, June 11 .- The Journal and LOUISTILLE, June 11.—The Journal and Democrat earnessly protest against any arrangement with the rebels whereby General Buckner will be released.

The tobacco fair of the Kentucky Agricultural Society was held at Spratt & Co.'s warehouse to-day, and was a great success. Some 300 hogsheads contended for the primium. Frices rule very high, ranging from \$15 to \$32 per 100 fbs. The best hids. premium sold as follows:

Manufacturing Leaf—1st premium hhds., \$50;
2d do, \$30; 3d do, \$30.

Cutting Leaf—1st, \$52; 2d, \$40; 3d, \$20.

Latical Class—1st, \$51; 2d, \$35.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS,

Sr. Louis, June 11.—The Evening Ness says "accounts from Fort Scott, Ramsas, state that a large robel force, estimated as high as 12,000 men, with twenty-lave pieces of artillery, is approaching southwest Missouri from Fort Smith, Arkansas, with the design of attacking Fort Boott. There is little doubt that the robels are assembling in the northeast corner of Arkansas, preparatory to an irruption into Missouri. The Federal forces are in sufficient strength to meet and defeat them."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. Washington, June 11, 1862.

whichever party was in the right, and which-ever side the Almight'in his wisdom chose to have prevail. He was listened to with marked attention. Several navy officers and geritlemen connected with the fotilia were present, as well as many of the best citizens. Mr. Grundy has been sustained covertly and openly by subscriptions, sometimes from men professing secession sentiments, almost equal ernment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WADE presented certain papers and documents in support of the claims of Descret for admission as a State.

The bill in rejation to the appointment of lieutenants to the marine corps, was taken up, and after discussion passed.

Mr. HARIR, from the Judiciary committee, reported back the bill to establish provisional governments in certain cases, with the recommendation that it do pass.

The bill providing for forty surgeons and 120 assistant surgeons in addition to the volunteer service was taken up.

Mr. WILSON said there was great need of addititional surgical sid in the army. He understood that some of the mon wounded before 'Richmond had not had their wounds dressed for the first time until Saturday.

Mr. CLARK saked why numbers of men in

GEN, HUNTER'S PROCLAMA-

up the Facilic railroad bill. Agreed to—year twenty-four, mays elveen. Mr. McDOUGAL explained the provisions of the bill, contending that the building of such a read was a mitter of general and national interest as well as sconony. He thought it would be self-austaining, but even if it was not, it was of such vast importance to the government and the country that they might well make appropriations for such an object, but nothing was asked from the government before the year 1855. The amendments were ordered to be printed and the bill postponed until to-morrow.

Here—upon motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the Senate went into executive session, and upon the re-opening of the doors, adjourned.

making a further survey on both since of the Atlantic.

The United States Consul at Paris had is-sued a notice that no further applications can be received from foreign officers for commis-sions in the Federal survey.

The Turks are reported to have gained a great victory in Montenegree.

In the House of Commons on the 29th of May, Mr. Lludsay give notice that he should call attention to the relations of England with the Federal and Confederate States of America.

with the Pederal and Confederate States of America.

On the S7th of June Lord Palmorston stated that the government had no intention to interfere with Affaghanistan unless the Indian territory was threatened with invasion.

The London Tunes again indulges in a warning editorial on the nanselal crisis which sooner or lafer must, it argues, secur in America; a crisis which overtakes every nation and every individual who believes in the creation of wealth for any other service than honest perseverence and ishor.

The New York correspondent of the London Times, under date 16th May, considers Gen. Hunter's proclamation to the London Times, under date 16th May considers Gen. Hunter's proclamation and boy in the South a soldier, and have a supplication men, and says it will make over minimon men, and says it will make over minimon men, and says it will make over minimon men and so the south a soldier, and have a supersponding effect upon Kentucky and the other border States. There are probably 30,000 men in Gen Halleck's arm or you will did cither by down their arms or go every to the Confederace. If Pentitott Inneed a to the confederace if Pentitott Inneed a to the confederace of Pentitott Inneed a to the confede by down their arms or go over to the derates, if President Lincoln should in-

FORTRESS MONROE, June 11.—The steamer

take a lot of wounded to New York as soon as the weather permits.

The gunboat Port Royal returned to Roanoke Island last night.

A grand Union demonstration by the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth will take place to morrow. Gov. Pierpont and other distinguished speakers are expected to be present.

KENTUCKY UNIONISTS ON BUCK-The Louisville Tobacco Market.

The Missouri Border Threatened.

WASHINSTON, June 11, 1862.

BENATE.

Mr. LATHAM offered a resolution that Messrs. Cannon and Hooper, claiming to be Senators from the State of Deserte be admitted to the floor of the Senate. Laid over.

Mr. FOWELL introduced a bill to provide the means and mode for taking evidence in the support of certain cases against the government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING moved to amend the section by reducing the mileage to the actual traveling expenses.

The amendment was adopted by eighty-eight against thirty and the House struck out the section as thus amended.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to reconsider and lay on the table the last vote. This was agreed to, and hence the mileage reform disappeared without concluding action on the Senate's amendments to the bill.

The hour for the consideration of the special order arrived, namely the bill to organize the boundaries of the circuit courts of the United States. The bill was passed.

Mr. BINGHAM rose to a question of privilege, and submitted the following, which was read at the clerk's death.

Mr. NOBLE—The gentleman from Oblo (Mr. Bingham) has stated that the informa-Mr. NOBLE—The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bliginam) has stated that the information was communicated to the House from the Executive Department, I, as a member, have heard of no such communication. This is entirely new to the House.

Mr. BinGHAM—My colleague did not hear distinctly. I said I had a communication to make to the House, and upon my responsibility that the preamble to that resolution is true, and such information has been communicated to the government. I will say that as a matter of justice to the gentleman (Mr. Wood) and myself, I carefully guarded my words so that the resolution does not even by intent accuse him (Mr. Wood) of anything. It is simply a resolution of inquiry, and not of accusation.

Mr. WOOD. I hope the resolution will be adopted and a committee appointed to give

It is simply a resolution of inquiry, and not of accusation.

Mr. WOOD. I hope the resolution will be adopted and a committee appointed to give me in opportunity to defend myself. I also desire to thank the government for giving me what they have denied to so many others, viz an opportunity to be heard.

The House them considered the Senate bills relating to the employment of convicts in the District of Columbia penitentiary for their improvement and beneath.

A motion to strike out the section providing for the discharge of soldiers and volunters confined in the penitentiary under sentence of courts martial, and prohibiting such imprisonments in future, was disagreed to hirty-two to stry-six.

Mr. STEVENS from the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill which was ordered to be printed, authorizing the issue of one hundred and fifty million of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, of the denomination of not less than five dollars, to be receivable in payment of all loans made to the the United States and of all taxes, international duties, excless debts and demands of every kind dne, excepting duties on imports and interest upon bonds, notes, and certificates of debt or deposit, also to be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all disms and demands against the United States, excepting for interest upon bonds, notes, and certificates of debt or deposit, also to be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, excepting duties upon imports and interest on the public debt, etc.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to reports and imports now held by vartie of commitments made by such courts for offenses not deemed infamous by the common law.

Adjourned.

Shot while Attempting to Steal Themselvents.

WASHINGTON, June 11,—Three fugitive slaves were shot at Bladenaburg, while attempting to escape from a party of slave catchers.

Gen. Pierpont and Baillie Peyton, of Tennessee, have arrived here.

Burned at Peoria.

Pronts, June II.—The extensive distilleries of Mesers. R. Greege & Co., and Lightner, Schempferman & Co., located in the lower part of the city, were entirely demolished by fire this p. m. The loss of Lightner, Schempferman & Co. is estimated at \$75,00. insured for \$15,00. The loss of Gregg & Co., is \$405,00. insured for about \$25,00. The Nashville.

NEW YORK, #me II.—The robel steamer Nashville was still at anchor at Nassau June first.

CIVE DOLLARS REWARD SAAC R. HITT, REAL ESTATE PLOUR BARREL HOOPS,

NUMBER 286 New Advertisements. WANTED-By a single man,

WANTED-A situation to do
Kitchen Work by a young girl having good
reference. Gall at 26 Whife street, between Wells and
ranklin, North Division.

WANTED-At the Waver

FRENCH TAUGHT FOR

WHEREAS-My wife, Claris

WANTED.-Information wan

TOTICE.—The sale of propert

TINNERS WANTED,-

75 Lake St., (Up Stairs.)

No. 8 Clark Street, Near South Water,

South Water street, are making CASH ANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. B. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL

AND HIGH COMPANY, of La Saile
AND HIGH COMPANY, of La Saile
Laving been appointed Cly Comprisions
of and Company is return their thanks for
a beharf of the Company, I return their thanks for
an beharf of the Company, I return their thanks for
an make myself worthy of a continuation of the
no. I can assure my friends and those whom I knop
make such, that their orders for Illinois Cost will

in make such, that uner reverse be faithfully and promptly filed. Liabilities to and from the Company, concerning their Chicago business, will be settled by the under signed, at our Docks, foot of Lassile street, North Di vision- [jell-si08-2w] S.B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Near the Depot. - Price Low. jeiz-elli-it S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-si

100 TO 1,000 ACRES OF GOOD land in Illinois or lows, at low figures, to excluding for buggles or wagons, old or new. Address, Trader, Chicago Tribune office.

JUGS, CHURNS---all sizes, For sale LOW to the trade only. SAMUEL GREENE & CO. 10-615-7w Basement No. 2 Board of Trade Building

MORTGAGE SALE. - Wheres

BUTTER JARS,

luquire at Tribune Office,

H. MLACKALL M D Kenosha Wis

WANTED-A Cook and Char I AVANDER WATER TOILET VINEGAR. WANTED—Partner wanted.— S join the advertiser in a production with \$00 or \$1,000, is join the advertiser in a production annumestaring ban-sess already established. For particular apply to & O. OAITPIELD, to & of total others, pub-113-31

WANTED—A woman who can do general housework, in a small family, and is willing is assist in the care of a small child inquire at the second dwelling on west side of indian avenue, south of Engold Piace. jetteliss! J. H. REED & CO. RARLEY. WANTED—By a young man or

CHAS. L. NOBLE. WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CARBON OIL

For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

WE ARE SELLING

AND FENCE WIRE.

DORTER WANTED -A stout CHARCOAL BRANDS

FENCE WIRE At the Lowest Market Price. others, and interest with be allowed when left for a beginning the state of the sta

THERMAN, HALL & CO. 97 COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

> \$8,000,000 Which is the property of Bolley Holders.

B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago.
E. B. MERRELI, Agent for Wiscond
Frost Office address Milwares.

Will dispatch every Saturday their fall power Government of the City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Wige, Edinburg Kangares City of Manchester, Wige, City of Manchester, Wige, City of Manchester, Wige, City of Manchester, City of Man

PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVET

BODFONY, CONVENIENCE AND DIMPATURE THE FRACE MAKER RAS A

ROSSING and Broiling Chamber,
a which Rosting can be dose on a large set, scenarios
by marous your year; and Broiling be done over these
polar, whout any funer or much securing into the

VAN SHAACK,

Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

PAPER HANGINGS ESS THAT THE ACTUAL DOST

GREAT IBARGAINS.

New Adbertisements.

The entire stock for sale at a

VERY GREAT SACRIFICE

To Close the Concern. CHAS. ANDRESS.

COSMETICS

PRIME BARLEY WANTED.

J. J. SANDS. Columbian Brewery, Chicag (Jeiospones)

LAMPS AND OILS

PRICES REDUCED FOR CASH

GOODS FOR TINNERS USE Shelf and Heavy Hardware, NAILS, GLASS FARMING TOOLS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & OD.

EXTRA SIZES IN PROPORTION.

ROW BOAT FOR SALE.-A QOARDING-Board with pleas OR SALE.—Houses and Lots for

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK

METAL WAREHOUSE, 199 & 201 Bandolph Street, myll:Skin-lety MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York on salpment to Europe. apth-post-tra-het FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President \$3.000 TO \$5,000.—A partner and lightly profitable mannifacturing business, alread outside the controlled mannifacturing the controlled manni CASH ASSETS OVER

HYDE PARK RESIDENCE TO LIVERPOOL WEEKLY From New York. anding and embarking passengers at Quantition (Ireland.) The

UNION AT HOME!-The qu Can I Afford to have

But can I afford to do without one? compies no move room than the common that cooking store, with only four bother holes, while APACITY IS ONE SIATE OF CONTROL OF THE ATTER and cooking to collinary work of a bossessoid with

47---State Street----47 WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.

field, after the Star of the West, going to the relief of the beleaguered garrison in Fort Sumter, had been fired upon, and af-the whole North was in a blaze. Said he: \$8,500. The Federal loss on the same Scid was the whole North was in a blaze. Said he : THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH ARE ANIMA-TED BY THE SAME SPIRIT WHICH FIRED Disgracing an officer in sac Presence Very much dis REVOLUTION! They have borne unto persecution until generous new one was a persecution until father as a line of the acknowledgement of their rights has been lest; and they now stand at lay, determined to submit so longer. RESISTANCE TO TYRANNY IS THEIR SENTIMENT—RESISTANCE TO THE DEATH, and this decling is unanimous. It persecutions are the second of the second of

5,789.

A Touching Scene.

The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following as an incident occurring at Fortress Monroe on the arrival of the wounded from the

late Richmond battles:
Among those brought to White House was a rebel colonel who had been shot through the lungs. As he appeared to be dying, Mr. Barchay saked him if he wished anything done.

ights; BUT WE MUST SAY THAT IF EVER

tiemen whom we have named are the subscribe; if this is the Dembecause to become a supporter of lan swindle; if this is the Demditter of the Times, we do not wonder will our friends in the country give them a hearing?

THE SOLDIERS VOTE.
he vote of the Itlinois soldiers on the
constitution, is a source of perpetual
the to the schemers who are laboring
he adoption of that barbarous instrut. They need not wonder; the soldiers

The following is from the diary, published

in thefield. Down with the barbarism should be the cry of every loyal man is the State.

the war Democrats—the men who did not curse Douglas, at the time he made his war speeches, for "going over to the Abolitionists"—are, almost to a man, opposed to the Egyptian swindle, and will help the soldiers to vote it down. The peculiar friends of the barbarism, headed by the editor of the Chicago Times, who, after the war had begun, proposed to open a fire upon the rear of the Union soldiers marching Southward for the oversystion of the Union and

ism, headed by the editor of the Chicago Times, who, after the war had begun, proposed to open a fire upon the rear of the Union soldiers marching Southward for the preservation of the Union and the glory of the Republic, are doing all they can to resist the current of feeling; but their labor will prove to be in vain—the swindle is doomed.

Horrible Affair.

The Buffalonians have a new sensation. The papers of that elity come to us loaded with the slekening details of a most horrible and revolting revelation of crime made in that city on Saturday last. They are an intensified reproduction of the celebrated "Mad. Beanfort" case in this city. The house of a foul abortionist, known as the "Indian Doctres," Madame Lashcial Maniton Flash, was broken in that den of crime and infamy are too horrible to give in full. Three women were discovered in that den of crime and infamy are too horrible to give in full. Three women were discovered in that den of crime and infamy are too horrible to give in full. Three women were discovered in that den of crime and infamy are too horrible to give in full. Three women were discovered in that den of crime and infamy are too horrible to give in full. Three women were discovered in the cables which they subsequently laid, until now, out of the productions since 1859 of one single firm, embracing four-teen lines and upward of 4,000 miles of cable, all but twenty-five miles is in the most perfect working order. One of these lines, that

to North of such strength that, even if broken, it could be recovered, as has been done in the Mediterranean; and, besides, the principal and most expensive materials, copper and gutts percha, being indestructible, would have at all times a value in the

a correspondent of the Philadelphis North American, gives the following account of the ceremony of disgracing an officer in the pre-ence of the army. The letter is dated New Bridge, Va., May 30: On Tuesday, I, with our regiment and all of the division not on duty, witnessed a very inered as a commercial undertaking, it is sufficient to state one fact, that there are in Europe and America already existing over 150,000 miles of tele-graph lines, all of which would be feeders to a cable

> great extent, a leap in the dark. Its material and construction were as good as the siste of knowl-edge at the time provided, and, in many respects, it was not unsuitable; but there did not exist at its integrity and insulation, in the way since pointed out by experience. The effects of temperature on insulation were not known or allowed for. The vast difference on the conductibility of copper were only discovered by means of that cable, when make. The mathematical haw whereby the proportion of insulation to conduction are determined, had not been fully investigated; and it was swent named by some deterfrience, that the smaller

retically assumed.

Looking back to that period, and granting that
there was too much haste in the preparation and
that other mistakes were committed which could sequent uncoiling and storage of it in an exposed situation, and after three attempts in 1858, under rould be an easy task to lay a cable constructed and submerged by the light of present experience.

The advantagges of an Atlantic telegraph to only thing to be feared from it is, that, in the only thing to be feared from it is, that, in the event of a war between this country and English, the latter might be disposed to selize upon the exclusive use of the cable, and thus hold this country at a great disadvantage. Mr. Field would prevent such a result by treaty. In this connection he read from a letter which had been addressed to Earl Rossell, containing Bar-lay asked him if he wished saything done. He said "Yes," and gave the commissioner the names and address of his wife and children. "And now," say he, "sak God to forgive me for ever having anything to do with this wicked reboilion." Mr. Barclay asked if he desired him to pray with him. He answered in the affective sayer, petitioning the forgiveness of Almighty God in his sits and His fatherly interposition on behalf of the soon-to-be widowed wite and orphaned children, the penitum Carolinian raised his trembling arms and threw them about the neek of Mr. Barclay, and kissed him again and again.

The bystanders were all in tears as they and been addressed to Earl Rossell, containing stipulations in which it was proposed that the two countries should enter before the work was begun; "The two governments to guarantee that, in the unhappy event of a war arising be-tween England and the United States, the cable shall continue inviolate, unmolested, and uninterrupted by the forces or subjects of either country." To this no objection had either country." To this no objection had been made, and he had no doubt that all

"Our own Secretary of State," continued Mr. Field, "who, from the beginning, has been an en-lightened and steadfast friend of the Atlantic tele-

to it:

"You may say to Earl Russell that the President entertains the most favorable views of the great as world guarantee to both nations reciprocal benefits from the use of the telegraph, not only in times of peace, but even in times of war—if, contrary to our desire and expectation, and to the great detringent of both nations, war should ever after between them.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field is again at work with his accustomed energy in pushing forward his favorite scheme of an Atlantic telegraph. Most mea, after having anule their private. fortunes in the furtherance of a pet scheme, would be api to let it alone thereafter, and be content to sit down, twirling their thumbs in sullen despair over their losses. Mr. Field is not of that cort. He seems to rise superior to his misfortunes, and to imbibe only new energy from the buffetings of fate. His recent visit to London, whither he went to sit up sluggish John Bull in behalf of the project for laying a new Atlantic cable, seems to have been productive of much good in that behalf, and he comes back to us as full of enthusiasm as ever, and with additional faith in the feasi-

of Commissioner Rost.

was ever hostile to Spain; that while the North was their best customer for the sugar of their colonies, and supplied them with all they wanted in exchange, no private expeditions had ever sailed from their ports for the invasion of Cuba, but invarisbly from those of the South, and that if the Confederate States became bereafter a strong government, their first attempt at conquest would be that Island. I answord that the representations of Mr. Seward were dislingenious and untrue. Formerly, the North as well as the South wanted Cuba. The North wanted it, and will ever want it, for the profits of its commerce; the South wanted it to make three new States of it, and thus obtain in the Federal Senate six more members, which would, for a time, have equalized the power of the free and sinveholding States in that body. With the construction of the Union, the motive of the South would necessarily revive, but it does not now, and never willagain exist, provided that the independence of the Confederate States is recognized and securely established. The South would then deem it its interest that a great country like Spain should continues slave power. The two, together with Brazil, would have the monopoly of the system of labor, which alone can make intertroplead America and the regions adjoining it available to the uses of man, and to a great extent of the rich products of that labor. Nothing in the past could give an idea of the career of the prosperity and power which would thus be opened to us. The time at which our recognition should take place was of course exclusively within the discretion of her majesty's government, but could recognition should take place was of course exclusively within the discretion of her majesty's government, but could recognition of the career of the products on the order of the recognition of the other of the career of the prosperity and power of the career of the prosperity and power of the career of the region of the products of that labor.

I then observed that the threat of Mr. Seward that our recognition by foreign howers
would be considered a causer belt had been
faisified by a subsequent declaration of Mr.
Lincoin that he could not carry on two wars
at a time, and that if her Malesty's government had been accessible to such fears it would
not have reannexed St. Domingo to the crown,
and taken lead in the Mexican expedition;
that those measures had created in the North
a deep feeling of hostility against Spain, and
that while the recognition of our government
would not involve this country in war, no delay would diminish the intensity of that feeling. He said he had no fear from that quarter,
and were fully prepared for any emergency, as
they had done no act which was not in strict
conformity with the law of nations. After he
had explained to me the circumstances which
led to the annexation of St. Domingo and theobject of the Mexican expedition, I handed
him a printed list, sent to me by Mr. Holm, of
the vessels which had entered the ports of
Cuba after breaking the blockade, and of those
which left Cuba and entered Southern ports,
and stated to him the blockade was surely inefficitive, both from the number of vessels
which had violated it, and from the fact that
it was a blockade maintained by cruisers, and
not by ablys of war permanently stationed at I then observed that the threat of Mr. Sew-

taiged as to its effectiveness; but this was one of those questions in which one nation could not act alone; and as England and Frauce agreed in opinion that the blockade could not be considered ineffective, Spain would not differ from them.

Before taking leave I handed to Mr. Collantessa copy of the communication to Earl Russel, and his answer, which had been published in the parliamentary papers, and also a course of we nearweighten for which he was thankful. He expressed the hope that we might have frequent conversations together, and repeared anxius to obtain correct information through southern sources. He was astonished that our government had not provided means for transmitting that information, and requested me, when I received any that was important, to impart it to him. This is the substance of what may be considered of some in portance in a long and cordial interview. I infer from it that this government will not set separate from England and France. Owing to the enormous preparations made by the North to subjugate us. I believe that nothing is now to be expected from any of them until the Northern government is ready to treat with us as an independent

special council server on past of the serve consistance. When you is the server of the consistance of of the consista where the contract we start of the contract we start we

Gen. Boyle has issued a curcume beauquarter in this city which has for its ontensible purpose the instruction of officers under his command, but I imagine that it is intended as a hint to the socesh with whom he has to deal. By this circular, he appoints four officers, or provest marinalis of districts, S. D. Bruce, at Bowling Green, Col. Noble at Paducah, Major Brocht, at Lexington, and Col. Dent, at Louisville. Pangraph the first requires all returning and repeuting rebels to report to some one of these officers, take the oath and give bond for their future good conduct, and promises protection to all for the new constitution. Persons should hot look with distrust upon the new constitution on his secount. For once in his fife Venitworth is controlled by honest impalses. This exhibition of honesty is one step he is taking toward the Democratic party. If he continues to revolutionize himself in this regard, he ought to be received into the party, on probation, whenever he offers himself.—

erally published:
"IV. When damage shall be done to the
erson or property of loyal citizens by maraudmeightorhood or county will be held responsible, and a military commissioner will be appointed to assess damages and enforce compensation." Gen. Boyle is a short, compact atout man, with great eyes, a grey beard and hair, and other-, wise looking like a man cool, great and deter-

CLITYON, LL., June 9, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A few days since, one Hiram Hester was genteely whipped by one Kiggius, in Iroquois controlled to the peace. The matter came up for trial at Middleport, Iroquois county, on the 6th inst. A large number of Union men provided by Hester of violent accession sentiments. Kiggins was arrested and brought before a justice of the peace. The matter came up for trial at Middleport, Iroquois county, on the 6th inst. A large number of Union men grow various parts of the county were in attendance, carrying the olds Flack and accommendation of the county were in attendance, carrying the olds Flack and a colds of rope conspicuously displayed. Mr. sectab beatne alarmed whom ne saw several hundreds of determined muon on head and colds of rope conspicuously displayed. Mr. sectab beatne alarmed whom ne saw several hundreds of determined muon on head and promised to keep it up. So cadeth the districts."

A UNIONIEM.

P. S. The Union men in this section of country are all opposed to the new constitution, while the seccession sympathizers are all or it.

Prom Lower Egypt.

Luxerous School House, At a call for the farmers to meet at the abovenance school house, to discuss the subject of the adoption or rejection of the new constitution, there was a general turn-out. Men, women and children were there, all cager to hear what night be said ether for or against the safe than the seven time.

At a call for the farmers to meet at the abovenance school house, to discuss the subject of the adoption or rejection of the new constitution, there was a general turn-out. Men, women and children were there, all cager to hear what night be said ether for or against the subject of the debaters on the affirmative analyzed the new constitution, there was a general turn-out. Men, women and children were there, all cager to hear what night be said ether for or against the subject of the education of the controlled to the control CLIFTON, L.L., June 9, 1963.

We fear that other portions of Union cour ty are not so well posted or enlightened as in the vicinity of Limestone school-house.

The Nashville Union Jeff, Davis, The Nashville Union gives the early life of Jeff. Davis as follows:

A trifling little rebel paper in Kentucky professes to doubt the truth of our statement respecting the origin of Jeff. Davis. What we stated is well known to hundreds of the best citizens of Christian and Todd counties, Kentucky. Jeff. Davis' father lived for a number of years in a log cabir situated in what is now the town of Fairview, twelve miles from Hopkinsville, Kentucky. The house is now westherboarded and used as a tavero. Old Davis was a man of bad character, a horse trader, and swindler, and of very low habits. A fine horse was missing on one occasion in the neighborhood, under such suspicions circumstances that he found it safest to leave the county immediately and sty to Mississippl. Jeff. Davis is his illegitimate son, born some milits distant from his father's house, and taken home by him when several years of age. These are notorious facts. Some of Davis'relatives still live in that part of Kentucky. We would never have alluded to this sincister ber of Jeff's escutcheon, were not his friends cominally prating about southern gentility and the low breeding of Union people. Our own opinion is that Jeff's birth does him more credit than sny portion of his subsequent life.

tood the resolution passed by the Common Council of that city, tendering a public recep-tion to Thurlow Weed. Some of the papers are severe upon the Mayor for allowing his

FROM AUCTION. Corner of Wabash Avenu RECEIVED THIS DAY AT NEW YORK PRICES. Thursday, May 22, 1862, The largest and best assorted stock in the city of ANOTHER LOT OF 500 PIECES OF THOSE Vankee Motions.

For One Dollar, Regular price Three Dollars, 150 Doz. of the finest quality of LADIES LISLE HOSE Pian, open worked and embroidered.
For Two and Three Shillings. 500 Doz. Extra quality Ladies Hem'd Linen Cambric Handl

For Two Shillings. 1,000 New Style good work Cambric Collars, 1,000 French Lawn Bresses, fast Color, Ton Yards for One Dollar.

500 Pieces, new style, best Pacific DeLaines,
FOR ONE AND SIXPENCE.

500 Pieces best style and
Finest quality Challies
FOR FIFTEEN CENTR.

Pieces best all wool Paris Printed DeLaines FOR THREE SHILLINGS. other large lot of plain all wool DuLAINES, SILB ad WOOL CHALLIES, CRAFE MARETTS, BOM-BAZINES, and DIESS GOODS of every de-scription, for lasif price, just opened. t buy elsewhere AT ANY PRICE until you signing as we have large daily arrivals of ne FROM AUCTION. Manufacturers & Importers Direct Our entire stock is bought for nett Cash

AT A LARGE DISCOUNT w. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street. ENOCH WOODS,

No. 180 LAKE STREET, Suns, Sporting Apparatus, Pishing Tuckle, Pistols, Bowie Khives. AND MILITARY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf. DOLLARD & DOANE. Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS.

189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago. J. R. POLLARD. [my31-776-3m] \$680. 6. DOAN NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory, And importer and dealer in all kinds of French and German Corsets

Dr. Henjamin at Cairo.

A big, blatant, whisky-faced rebel surgeon, who wrote himself "Dr. Benjamin, Medical Director P. C. S. A.," was an inmate of Camp Douglas from the capture of Island No. Ten until about one week since, when he was exchanged, and started south. During his stay in Camp Douglas he enjoyed a parete most of the time, and was thus enabled to come to the city. mix with secesia sympathiers. Arink AT WHO LESALE
AND RETAIL, No. 79
South: Clark street,
(opposite the Coort
House), and 186 Lake
street, (Marine Bank
Bullding.)
ULLINGE, ULLINGE,
Bill and Cotton Skirts
made koorder at short
notice. Old Skirts
repaired, altared and
shaped as good as
new. Full stock of city, mix with secesh sympathiers, drink whisky, and make himself offensive generally to loyal citizens. He claimed to be a consin of Judah P. Benjamin, which was probably a lie, as this doctor was born and raised in Otweven, downie dismond, bridal and
anond, bridal anond
anond, bridal anond
an NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS

aego county New York. The Cairo corres

pondent of the Cincinnati Ga

L TRACER, Proprietor for Chicago.

New York Pactory, 28. Bowrey
my15-730-1y

Chicago Pest Office Box 450. BAUENDAHL & CO., Importers,

No. 131 DUANE ST., NEW YORK,

Witholesale Douses. GBAVES & IRVIN 78' LAKE STREET.

J. H. REED & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS' GOODS.

[mh91-n728-3m]

DRUGS.

87 South Water Street,

OILS, VARNISHES,

199 & 901 Randoiph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

ACENTS FOR

WHOLESALE

YANKEE NOTIONS.

J. M. STINE.

33 Lake Street.

Has now in store, and offers to the Trade,

Hoop Skirts, Neck Ties,

PURCHASING

Hoslery, Gloves,

SKIRTS CORSETS At very close figures. Also, Rubber Comba, Hair Net Skirt Brains, Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hoslery, Han Skirt Brain Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hoslery, Han Cannot be Surpassed. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street, SMITH BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS 43 South Water street, Chicago, Keep constantly on hand a large and complete asso SUGARS, COFFEES, Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, Teas WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &C., All of which will be sold Very Low for Cash

DRUGS

144 and 146 Lake street, DRUGS, PAINTS,

CASH AND PROMPT BUYERS WILLIAM D. HARRIS,

DRUGS, PAINTS

TUST RECEIVED, PER Coventry Frilling or Ruffling, SUTTON & BURKITT We are in receipt of a freak supply of the above beau-dies with have not seen this article, that it is made pre-cisely like a ribbon, in length of 19 yards, and has a running cord in ode odge, by means of which it can be down up to any desirable fluid is incomparably flore, cheaper and better than any other Reffling in the mar-fect. Also. CORSETS, HOSIERY & ZEPHYR WORSTED je2-r890-8m SUTTON & BURKITT, TANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & OU

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

Howe's Improved Scale

Ans. Form associative—Thes how regimen now being raised, we understand is to rendez vous at Clinton. We understand it is not the intention of the anthorities to go to the axpense of new buildings, but to quarter the troops in tents. They will not probably remain thus any length of time after the regiment is full.—Dasceptor Guestie.

PINE APPLE MUSLINS A new and beautiful article for summer dresses. We are selling them at THERE SHILLINGS a yard—just built refer. 100 Dox. Real French Embroisered Bevered and Home Stitched Handkerobiets,

Orders promptly and faithfully attended to. COUNTRY MERCHANTS BOOTS AND SHOES,

WILL FIND AT Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street, Corner Wabash Avenue, next door to Cooley Farwell & Co., A complete assortment of every style adapted to the Custom-Made Work,

or those who want such, and also a large supply CHEAPER CRADES Which we will sell at Auction Prices for Cash. Please examine our stock before purchasing e

250 cases Prints, 200 "Staple Cotton Good, 50 "Assort'd Dress Good, my16-r415-2m DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS. RAWSON & BARTLETT Manufacturers and Wholesale De

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NOS. 8 & 9, Warranted tough, of first quality, is good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, by VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

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Water Coolers. WATER COOLERS. I BAVE FEW OVAL WATER COOLERS On hand, which will be sold very ckeap to close them out. Any one wanting a cheap Cooler should call at

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The Cribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1869. ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION

to the Voters of Coles County, and

reat villain is entitled to a fairer trial, and atter machinery to try bim, than the anall flunder. Of the rights and immunities of ourderers and such like great violators of the two they have been exceedingly tender: for heart and the old machinery is left—indict-tents, grand juries and the courts of the high-st attainments; but for the petty offender, he small trespasser, who has in some frolic ommitted an accidental breach of the peace, r some two or more who have been guilty of ome riot, rout or uniawful assembly—some previsor of the public highway who has let

I shall conclude this address by referring to a very able and candid expose of the new con-stitution, entitled, "The New Constitution— Shall it be adopted or rejected?" We have but a short time in which to think and act. I have an abling confidence in the purity and dollars and cents, and that in this matter the only things to be consulted, is not how they can best protect and guard the rights and liberties of the citizen, but how they can save money to the State, by diminishing the namber of circuit judges, some ten or more, and substituting a new tribunal with 104 new officers, to be either fed at the public treasury, or by the prosecutions they shall sit up—it is an awful feature in the constitution—one which of itself should cause its rejection—but the GEN. BANKS' REPORT.

have been impressed with the strange deli-sion, that while these county courts and jus-tices had no capacity for civil business—they were the very thing for criminal business— hear them speak as to the jurisdiction of JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Article 6, section 29: "But the jurisdiction of such justices shall be uniform throughout the State, and shall be limited to cases where the judgment shall not exceed \$100: Provided, that the general assembly shall have power to confer jurisdiction upon justices of the peace to pusish by imprisonment for a time not exceeding thirty days." I shall pass to other objections, some of them equally grave, and the next in order is the his official report of his retreat from Winchester to Williamsport. We make a synopsis of the report, our room not permitting its pub-DOOR OVENED BY THE NEW CONSTITUTION TO BELLERY AND CORRUPTION. foct that Kenly's force had been overpowered.

ceeding thirty days." I shall pass to other objections, some of them equally grave, and the next in order is the poor orders to a constitution and the next in order is the poor order to a constitution and the next in order is the poor order of the constitution, and the next in order is the poor of the constitution and the power of the constitution, and the power of the constitution, and the power of the constitution, and the power of the constitution of the cons

Central Railroad secure, and placed it beyond the power of a corruptible or hey are not. What does all history prove, ascred and profane. Judas sold his Lord for thirty pieces of silver. Two American generals in the revolutionary war and the war of 1812, Arnold and Hull, bartered away American armies and fortrosses for British gold; and if men will do this "in the green tree, what may we not expect in the dry," but I must pass to other objections. I cannot hay them all before you in this communication, for it would swell its size to an unreadable extent. Some of the delegates brugg most boisterously of the money they have awed to the people. Herefolfore there existed no remedy whereby to compel the State to pay her debts. Her creditors were left to her honor and sense of justice, where they ought to be left. By this means she has been canadidated to the sale of the column, bout thirton be left. By this means she has been canadidated to defeat some swindling transactions, and amongst others a large amount of bodies in the hands of McAllister and Stebalas, of New York. This claim is known to be unjust—but they have a technical legislation which the cearts will be perhaps compelled to allow. I cannot give you at this time the amount thereof for nobody knows it exactly, but perhaps several hundred thousand dollars—section. So of articles 4 in the new constitution makes provision for the payment of sell-judgments as may be rendered a spaint to be left, with the right of appeal to the guild and the sell that the change of front, equipulations as the state of the contral the power of the contral the contral that the contral the contral that the contral the contral that the contral tha unin. Had the enemy vigorously attacked our train while at the head of the column, it would have been thrown into such direction-riasion as to have made a successful continua-tion of our merch impossible. Fending this contest, Col. Brothesd of the 1st Michigan capairy was ordered to advance, and, if possipose, and will not be to meet the expense or-dinary and extraordinary of State and National Governments—but the door must be opened, the safe uniorized, and Wall street brokers and acculators in stoless bends invited to thrust

three mites from Strasburg, with the excep-tion of the rear guard, still in front of Stras-burg, when information was received from the front that the enemy had state-ket the train, and was in full possession of the road at Mid-dictown. The report was confirmed by the return of fugitives, refugees and wasons, which came tumbling to the rear in fearful confusion.

Major Collins, with three companies of cavaler mistaking the point where the main body of the cavalry left the road, dashed upon the enemy until stopped by a barriede of wagon and the tempetanous are of the intantry an artillery. His loss must have been severes. Six companies of the 5th New York, Ool DeForrest, and six companies of the 1st Vermont Cavalry, Col. Tompkins, after repeate and desperate efforts to effect a function with the roads before the collection of the colle

parties thereto. "The wind it listeth and thou hearest th

States will earry them to the end of their charters.

Whilst you drive away from the State all compatition, and leave the existing banks masters of the field—and lie down and fetter the hands of the people themselves so that they cannot have a bank or banks, no matter how will guarded they may be needed—and who pray can tell what the future has in eloce for us—how much better is the present constitution now in force than the one you have made? By the constitution of 1847 no banking institution or charter could become a law manifight submitted to a vote of the people—this protected the people against everybody but themselves, and left the power where the theory of republics places it; and where it should ever remain, in the hands of the sovereign people; subject to be called into active whereas a granter to a strong or settler whereas a manifer existence or column, and the rear of the train having been attacked by an increased force near the bridge between Newtown and Kernstown, Col. Gordon was directed to send back for the 2d Massachnsetts, Lieut. Col. Andrews commanding, the 27th Indiana, Col. Colgrove, and the 28th New Kork, Lieut. Col. Brown, to rescae the rear of the train and hold the enemy in check. They found him at Newtown with a strong force of Infantry, artillery, and cavalry.

> Middleton so as to enable the cavalry under Gen. Hatch to join the column, or to cover entirely the rear of the train. Large bodies of the enemy's cavalry passed upon our right and left, and the increased vigor of his move-25,000 to 30,000. Kebel officers who came into our camp with entire unconcern, supposing that their own troops occupied the town as a matter of course, and were captured, confirmed these statements, and suded that an attack would be made upon us at daybreak. I determined to test the aubstance and strength of the enemy by actual collision, and measures were promptly taken to prepare our troops to meet them. They had taken up their positions on cutering town after dark without expectations of a battle, and were at a disadvantage as concarred with the enemy.

the latter part of the night, and before the break of days sharp engagement occurred at the outposts. Soon after four o'clock the artillery opened its fire, which was continue without cessation till the close of the engage

oth lines were under heavy fire.

The left was occupid by the 3d brigade, Col.

and after the field was evacuated, as nearly destroyed.

The main body of the enemy was hidden during the early part of the action by the creat of the hills and the woods in the rear.

Their force was massed apparently upon our right, and their maneuvers indicated a purpose to turn as upon the Berryville road, where, it appeared subsequently, they had placed a considerable force, with a view of preventing reinforcements from Harper's Ferry. But the steady fire of our lines held them in check until a small portion of the troops on the right of our line made a movement to the rear. It is but just to add test this was done under the erroneous impression mient to the rear. It is but just to an user this was done under the erroneous impression that an order to withdraw had been given. No sooner was this observed by the enemy that his regiments swarmed upon the crest of the bill, advancing from the woods upon our right, which, still continuing its fire steadily, withdrew toward the town.

The overwhelming force of the enemy now suddenly showing itself, making further resistance unwise, orders were sent to the left by Capt. De Hanteville to withdraw, which was done reluctantly, but in order, the enemy

was done reluctantly, but in order, the enemy having greatly suffered in that wing. A portion of the troops passed through the town in some confusion, but the column was soon reformed and continued its march in order. This engagement held the enemy in check for the hour. or five hours.

The forece engaged were greatly unequal.

REFRIGERATORS

AND

Your friend truly, U. F. LINDER.

Gen. Banks' Official Report of the March of the lat Division, 5th Army Corps, from Strasburg, Va., to Wil-lamsport, Md., on the 24th and 25th ult.

Gen. Banks has sent to the War Department

The forces engaged were greatly unequal. Indisposed to accept the early rumors concerning the enemy's strength, reported to the department that it was about 15,000. It is now conclusively shown that not less than 25,000 men were in position, and could have been brought into action. On the right and left their great superiority of numbers were plainly feit and seen, and the signal officers, from elevated positions, were enabled to count the regimental standards, indicating a strength caul to that I have stated.

My own command consisted of two brigades of less than 4,000 men, all told, with 1000 cavalry, ten Parrott guns, and one battery of 6-pounders, smooth bore cannon. To this should be added the 10th Maine regiment of infantry, and five companies of Maryland cavalry, stationed at Winchester, which were engaged in the action. The loss of the enemy was treble that of ours killed and wounded. In prisoners ours greatly exceeded theirs.

Officers whose word I cannot doubt have stated as the result of their own observation, that our men were fired upon from private dwellings in passing through Winchester; but I am credibly informed, and gladly believe, that the attrecties said to have been perpetrated upon our wounded soiliers by the rebels, are greatly exaggerated or entirely untrue.

Our march was turned in the direction of Martineburg, hoping there to meet with re-inforcements—the troops moving in three parallel columns, each protected by an efficient rear guard. Pursuit by the enemy was promet and vigorous, but our movements were rapid and without loss.

A few miles from Winchester the sound of the steam-whistle, heard in the direction of Martinsburg, strengthened the hope of re-enforcements, and stirred the blood of the men like a trumpet. Soon after two squadrons of cavairy came dashing down the road, with wild hurrabs. They were thought to be the advance of the anticipated support, and received with dealening cheers.

Every man fet! like turning back upon the enemy. It proved to be the latarfand cavairy, lacut. Col. Wetschky, sent out in the morning as a train guard. Hearing the guns, they had returned to participate in the fight. Advantage was taken of this stirring incident to reorganize our column, and the march was continued with renewed spirit and ardor. At Marthaburg the column haited two and a half hours—the rear guard remaining until seven in the evening in the rear of the town—and arrived at the river at sundown, torty-eight hours after the first mows of the attack on Front Royal. It was a march of fifty-three miles, thirty-five of which were performed in one day.

The accenc at the river when the rear guard

Front Royal. It was a march of fifty-three miles, thirty-five of which were performed in one day.

The secue at the river when the rear guard arrived was of the most animating and exciting description. A thousand camp fires were burning on the hillside; a thousand carriages of every description were crowded upon the banks, and the broad river between the exhausted troops and their coveted rost.

The ford was too deep for the teams to cross in regular succession. Only the strongest horses, after a tew experiments, were allowed the passage of the river before morning.

The single ferry was occupied by the ammunition trains, the ford by the wagons.

The cavalry was secure in its form of crossing. The troops only had no transportation. Fortunately, the train we had so calculously guarded served us in turn. Several boats belonging to the pantoon train, which we had brought from Strasburg, were launched and drought from Strasburg, were launched and drought from Strasburg, were launched and drought from Strasburg, were launched and caccladvely to their arrives. It is selden that a river crossing of such magnitude is achieved with greater micross. There never were nore grateful hearts in the same number of men, than when, at mid day on the 18th, we stood on the opposite shore.

My command had not suffered an attack and rout, but accomplished a premeditated march of near slaty hiles, in the face of the enemy, defeating his plans and gring him battle wherever he was found.

Our loss is stated in detail, with the names of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the full report of Brigadier General A. S. Williams, commanding division, to whom reference is made.

The woole number of killed is 38; wound-

lisms, commanding division, to whom reserves is made.

The whole number of killed is 38; wounded, 185; missing, 211. Total loss, 905.

It is undoubtedly true that many of the missing will yet return, and the entire loss may be assumed as not exceeding 709. It is also probable that the number of killed and wounded may be larger than that above stated, but the aggregate loss will not be changed thereby.

ted, but the aggregate loss will not be changed thereby.

All our guns were saved.

Our wagon train consisted of nearly 500 wagons. Of this number fifty-five were lost. They were not, with but few exceptions, abandoned to the entry, but were burned upon the road. Nearly all of our supplies were thus saved. The stores at Front Royal, of which I had no knowledge until my visit to that position on the Elatinst, and those at Winchester, of which a considerable was desiroyed by our troops, are not embraced in this statement.

The Signal Corps, Lieut. W. W. Rowley commanding, rendered most valuable service on the field and in the march.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient cervant.

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ons having such claims are requested to present and to the same.

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THE CITY.

Tickets against the new constitution are now ready at this office, and for sale at tenteris per hundred, or fifty cents per thousand, send in your orders from the country, if not otherwise supplied.

Masonic Notica.—Father Blanchard, of hichigan, fraternally invites the Master Masons of Chicago, their wives, sisters, and laughters to meet him at Blancy Hall this yening, at eight o'clock, when he will address them on Adoptive Masonry. Subject: "Eastern Stat."

The German Working Man's Associa-tor.—At the regular meeting of the German Working Men's Association, held on the 9th a following resolutions were passed of That we recommend the members of the and all the workingmen of the Stat at ovoic against the New Constitution of That the above resolution shall be in all the papers of this State.

ing already served a term of two years in Penitentiary for the same offense. He held in \$500 for trial in the Recorder's

street, Zaiming last, was struck by an engine, and so badly injured as to cause his death at

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—We learn that a beautiful grove on the Illinois Central Railroad, distant some twenty-seven miles from Chicago, has been sitted up for summer excursion parties, and that the Methodist Church

RETURN THE BOOKS.—A large number of books, taken from the Library of the Young Men's Association by members, are not yet returned, and very many have been the work of the Winneys contemplate. their Annual Report, soon to be issued; and those who have books and do not wish to be put in the delinquent list, are advised to look them up and return them as soon as possible.

A CITY WITHOUT SALT. -It may not be geny 3,000 barrels, and the shipments twice amount. The stock on hand in retail ress supplied the family tables, but the decade houses were almost completely and out. There is no danger, however, of its are rapidly filling up.

THE HEALTH CONVENTION.—As Metropol-tan Hall is wanted on Saturday evening for nan is wanted on cauracy evening or an important public meeting, the course of Hygienic lectures will conclude on Friday evening. Dr. Trail's last public lecture will be given on Thursday evening. On Friday at 3 p. m., he will lecture on special subjects, to ladies only. The lecture on Friday evening

FATHER CHINIQUY AGAIN .- We learn that FATHER CHINIQUY AGAIN.—We learn that the Chicago Presbytery met on Tuesday night to take into consideration the case of Father Chiniquy. As the reverend defendant was not present, however, no trial could be had. In his place, the defendant sent a letter signed by himself and a portion of his congregation, staffing that they had concluded to secode from the Presbytery and go it alone. A portion of the Presbytery were inclined to accede to the proposition, but others dissented, and at the adjournment the matter remained in stain quo.

THE ECLIPSE.-According to the announce THE ECLIPSE.—According to the announce ment in the daily papers, the moon went into an eclipse last night, thus like a sensible planter fulfilling the announcements of sublunary journals. The unusual spectacle was witnessed by thousands in the city who were on the alert, and the whole affair was eminently a success. The eclipse commenced at 10.55, and as the bell struck, twolve, nothing was visible but her faint disk, paie red in s visible but her faint disk, pale red in lor, looking sickly, feeble and disgusted at

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE DIXIE RDs.—Just after the Dixle Guards, com-ded by Capt. G. P. Smith, had been uni-ted and armed, on Tuesday, Mr. D. presented them a magnificent flag, accompanying the presentation with a few well-timed remarks. The colors were received by Capt. Smith in behalf of his company, in a neal fittle speech, thanking the generous donor, and encouraging his men to dignify the calling they have above a received to extra the flag.

THE COVENANTERS WILL FIGHT. — No churches in the land have sent out more of their sons in the present war, in view of their numbers, than the Reformed Presbyterian church. The last installment of soldiers which the church of that denomination in this city (Rev. Robt. Patterson's) has laid on its country's altar is now in the Scotch regiment. We refer to Major John Wood, Captains Daguid and Geo. Kennedy, and Lieutenants James Miller and John R. Floyd. No more patriotic or braver young men have joined the army,

and the church to which they belong icels preud of them.

A few evenings ago the gallant Major was made the recipient of a splendid sword and a pair of Pond's patent pistois, presented him by a number of his most intimate friends in a

ALLBORD LANCENT .- A man and woman other jewelry to the value of about seventyfive dollars from a boarding house on the corner of Fulton and Morgan streets. An examinstion into the case before Justice Milliken
yesterday afternoon, revealed the following:
The prisoners went to the house named on a
Wednesday, some two or three weeks since,
and unsuged board for the summer. They remained until the following Saturday night, at
which times they went out, as they stated for
the inestre, but did not return, and shout the
same time the jewelry, which had been in a
burean drawer, was missed. The police were
notified of the facts, and being on the lookout for them, discovered the parties on Tueslay night at the Girard House, at supper, and
heic trunks at the Michigan Central Depot.
They stated that they had been to Milwanke

spirit which argues that our guests will find
the latch-strings out, a warm welcome and a
pleasant visit. Below we present the action
taken in this direction yesterday.

MERTING OF THE COMMON CONSCIL.
A special meeting of the Common Connell
was held at four o'clock yesterday afternoon
to arrange preliminaries for extending the
hospitalities of the city to the Baltimore
guests. Present: His Honor the Mayor,
Alds. Botsford, Hoyt, Shimp, Hahn, Baragwanath, Schall, Holden, Groves, Salomon,
Woodman, Conlan, Harvey, White, Law, Shn
feldt, Comisky, Sheridan.
Ald. Hoyt said that he had seen a dispatch
from Pittsburgh stating that the Baltimore

om Pittsburgh stating that the Baltimo coursionists would leave that city on Thu excursionists would leave that city on Thur-day, arriving here Friday morning about thre-o'clock. The Mercantile Association an Board of Trade had appointed committees to-co-operate with the Council in extending the hospitalities of the city to them. He would therefore move that the Chair appoints com-mittee of six, two from each division, with

mittee of six, two from each division, with
the Mayor, to meet the above committees in
Council. Carried.
In accordance with the motion, the Chair
appointed the following:
South Division—Alds. Shufeldt, flarrey.
West Division—Alds. Shufeldt, flarrey.
Ald. Comisky wanted to know what the
duties of the committee were.
Ald. Hoyt informed the above that he supposed it was to airrange preliminaries for the
reception of the guests.
Ald. Comisky wanted to know if the
committee were to act in behalf of the city.
Ald. Hoyt replied there would be no expense to the city unless in the matter of carriages. The guests had taken rooms at the
Tremont House, and the Board of Trade
and the Mercantile Association were propos-

and the Mercantile Association were prop-ing to give them a dinner, which would ing to give them a dinner, which would be no expense to the city.

Ald. Hahn thought that if the Council extended the hospitalities of the city, it should be done thoroughly. He hoped they would be cuterisined at the expense of the city. He thought it would be rather small work if they didn't.

Journed.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trade to make arrangements for the reception of the Baltimore excursionists, met at the Tremont, Joseph Wright, Esq., prosiding, and Mr. Howard Priestly acting as Sceretary.

On motion of Ase Dow, the following gentlemen were added to the committee: O. S. Hough, J. S. Rumsey, C. D. Briggs, Wm. Starges, Col. Booth, E. D. Culver, W. V. Coe, W. D. Houghtelling, E. D. Griffen, Colonel J. H. Tacker, G. E. Stanton.

On motion of Mr. I. Y. Munn, a sub-committee of five was appointed by the Chair, to act in concert with like committees of other bodies, to arrange for the reception and proper care of the delegates from Baltimore. The following gentlemen were named: Messrs. Jos. C. Wright, Jos. H. Tucker, Howard Priestly, W. H. Rolason, and N. K. Fairbank.

Priestly, W. H. Rolason, and N. K. Fairbank. On motion of Mr. N. K. Fairbank, Asa Dow, Esq., and Hon. Julian S. Rumsey were added to the committee of conference.

A general conversation ensued on the mode in which the programme for the entertainment

A general conversation ensued on the mode in which the programme for the entertainment of the excursionists should be made up. Bost rides, carriage drives, suppers, dinners and numerous other ways of affording amusement to them were suggested.

ACTION OF THE MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Mercantile Association was held last evening, having the same object in view.

On motion of Mr. Wicker, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. A. C. Wicker, Wm. McKimbly and C. N. Henderson, were appointed to draft a series of resolutions, laving reference to the expected visitors.

This Committee retired, and returned in a few minutes with the following preamble and recommittee. tew minutes with the following preamble and resolutions?

WHERMAS, This Association have learned with much satisfaction that a delegation of husiness mes, with the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Battimore, are to honor Chicago with a visit the present week; and
WHERMAS, it is the desire of this Association to cultivate friendly relations with the business men or commercial City in the Union, believing that it is essential to the well-being and prosportly of a nation that business men of all sections should culti-

Tale and maintain Effency removes a color; and Werkers, it is the desire of this Association to tender to the delegation from Baltimore a friendly reception and generous hospitality; therefore, Resolved, That the President of the Association appoints a Committee of twenty to confer with the Association appoints a Committee of twenty to confer with the

of Trade in arranging and carrying out such plat of reception and entertainment to the delegation as may in the joint committees be agreed. Upon motion the resolution was adopted. The Chair appointed the following genera

C. G. Wicker, C. M. Henders dale, Marshall Field, Geo. Brown, J. Richards, Jno. P. Drake, N. Tuttle, Jno. B. Tyrrell, Charles Kellogg, Clinton Briggs, M. Ladd, G. C. Cook, C. M. Cady, J. B. Briggs, P. A. Willard, Geo. Church, F. Tuttle, H. E. Power

and E. Hempstead.
On motion of Mr. Wicker the name of the President was placed at the head of the list. The following gentlemen were named as an active or sub-committee: C. G. Wicker, Wm. McKindley, M. Ladd, Fred. Tuttle, John Tyrrell, C. N. Cady and Wm. E. Doggett. The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES.

The several committees, as above pointed, met at the Tremont House at

The several committees, as above appointed, met at the Tremont House at eight o'clock to arrange a programme for the reception and entertainment of the guests. His Honor Mayor Sherman was elected Chairman, John C. Wright, Esq., Secretary.

Ald. Hoyt moved that the various committees meet the Baltimore guests at the Tremont at ten o'clock, Friday morning, and at eleven o'clock the guests in charge of the committees proceed to the Board of Trade rooms, and be formally welcomed to the city by the Mayor. Carried.

The committees, after mature deliberation and discussion decided that the guests during the afternoon should enjoy themselves individually according to their own pleasure. At eight o'clock, Friday evening, a grand banquet to be enlivened with speeches and music will be given to the guests under the supervision of mine host Drake at the Tremont.

The programme for Saturday is not fully arranged, but will probably embrace a carriage drive during the day and a boat ride in the evening upon the lake. This part, however, will be definitely settled upon to-day.

After the appointment of sub committees to carry out the details, the meeting ad-lournad.

An Outrage Upon a City Official.

We have been informed by several disinterested parties of the following circumstances attendant upon one of the grossest and most high-handed outrages ever perpetrated upon the liberties of a citizen in Chicago, and which merit a most summary resouke at the hands of the law.

The facts are briefly these: Testerday in in one of the Blate street cars, going towards.

abould not be tolerated an instant, even though perpetrated under the cover of military authority. We do not think Col. Mailigan could have been cognizant of the outrageous proceedings or he would have instantly ordered his release, and summarily rebuked the perpetrators of the act. It is time that soldiers at Camp Douglas learned that their jurisdiction does not extend to civilians out of that camp, and that their commissions do not place them out of the pale of the law.

SHERLOCK VS. THE BOARD OF ED. Arguments upon the Motion to Dis-

The arguments upon the motion to dissolve the injunction in the well known case of Sherlock at the Board of Education, issued by Judge John M. Wilson of the Superior Court, and restraining the Board from pur-chasing and selling text books to the scholars of the public schools, were heard yesterday, B. F. Ayer, Esq., appearing for the Board, and Messrs. Arrington & Dent for the plaintiff. Mr. Ayer in his argument, laid down two

points:

The bill for injunction against the Board of Education dannot be maintained by a tar

points:

The bill for lajunction against the Board of Education cannot be maintained by a tax payer. If it can, he must sue in behalf of himself and all other tax payers, which is not interest and all other tax payers, which is not in the case in this instance.

2. The Common Council are fully authorized by the city charter to expend the school tax fund for the purchase of school books, if in their discretion they think it proper, and that the authority having been conferred, the court will not interfere with the exercise of this discretion.

Mr. Dent for the plaintiff cited from the authorities to show that the Council, according to the charter, in the act enumerating their privileges, derived no asthority to grant the council of the charter. The section enumerating their duties and the section of the Amended Charter esting forth that the duties of the Board of Education to half remain the same as they now are or shall be prescribed by ordinance hereafter, at first sight presented an ambiguity, and if taken literally would grant the Council unlimited power with reference to the Board of Education. The question is: Can the Common Council grant powers which they have not the themselves? If so, they might set up the Board of Education and council grant powers which they have not themselves? If so, they might set up the Board of Education as clock peddlers and tinkers. In the enumeration of powers granted to any corporate body the establishment of a particular mode of exercising those powers executed all other modes. The Council by the Charter have the right to hire or erect school buildings, but this does not give them the right to become real establishment of a particular mode of exercising those powers which they have not research clause giving the the right to sell; if so, they have the right to sell of second hand clothing to poor children, and establish a bakery and meat-shep for supplying the hungry schoars. After arguing the literality of the suppointment of an agent to buy and sell the books, Mr. Arringto

several authorities.

Mr. Ayer briefly reviewed the authorities presented and the motion was submitted, the Court reserving the decision. Funeral of Wm. De Wolf.

The remains of the late lamented and gallant Lieut. Wm. De Wolf, of the Third United States Artillery, who died upon the 2d inst., at Washington, from his wounds received at the battle of Williamsburg, were buried on Sunday from St. James Church, Rev. Dr. Clarkson officiating. A very large andience was in attendance, and the funeral services were unusually solemn and impressive. The Rector, during the course of the services, delivered the following touching eulogy upon the lamented dead:

Another of our noble boys has fallen. Here manners, who have ventured their lives for their country. If it is a sad duty for us to lay away in the dark tomb one who was so pure and lovely if character, so faithful and prompt in duty and in whom were garnered so many hopes oo hearts already pierced through and throug with the shafts of life's sorrows, it is cortain that he lived the life as with the shafts of life's sorrows, it is certainly a consoling reflection that he lived the life and died the death of a dutiful son, a useful citizen, and a heroic Christian soldier.

We, who have known him for his lifetime, as child, boy, youth, man, soldier—know very well that since this dreadful war began, death hath laid his cold hand upon no nobler heart.

well that sluce this dreadful war began, death hath laid his cold hand upon no nobler heart. Generous and open as the day, ingenuous and guileless as a child, gentle and loving as a voman, bright-hearted, faithful, true and prayerful! What more can be said of any manwhat less could be said of him?

Oh, how wonderful are God's providences! If we had taken up the list of our brave 47th, (God bless and keep them all,) and had gone over it carefully to see which one of all would be the hardest to spare, we should, as we thought of his home so long darkened by the shadows of a great grief, and of his own heroic qualities so pre-eminently useful, in his country's need, have said, "Take any one before William DeWoit." But God knew better what was best for him, best for those who loved him, and best for us who held him up as our model, and he wrote his name, the second on the list of our noble roll of martyrs. Two have gone sirrady—forty-five yet remain. God grent that this list of our martyrs may grow an longer! But this can hardly be. Somewhere on the walls of the tower yet to be built to this church that we love, shall we cause to be carved in the enduring rock the honored names of these galant youth of ours, who have sacrificed their lives for us. There those assers shall stand, and as we and our children come

carried in the enduring rock the honored names of these gallant youth of ours, who have sacrificed their lives for us. There those names shall stand, and as we and our children come into and go out of God's house, we shall associate these names with our holiest and best thoughts. We shall call to mind their virtues and tell over their heroic deeds and hold their memories in grateful reverence.

What an unspeakable comfort it ought to be to us, now, as we begin to bury our dearlads, that we gave them our blessing when they went away—that we have followed them Bundsy by Sunday with our prayers, as well as all; the while with our solicitudes. We have prayed not only that God would save and protect them, but chiefly that He would forgive them all their inso for the Saviour's sake, and make them ready to die; and we believe that God hears our prayers. I know that in many instances those who went from us carcless and prayeriess boys, have become, even amid the temptations of the camp, serious and thoughtful Christian men.

And once more to you, young men, the friends and companions of this beloved youth, has come a solemn and striking message.

I beseed, to be hearken to it and be wise. Come consecute the freshmess and vigor of your yours, but to hearken to it and be wise.

Come consecute the freshmess and vigor of your yours, the northing—not youth, or talent, serve only the blood, the precious blood of Jeans Christ, that cleanages from the list muste from the lips of this brave led, the last muste from the lips of this brave led, the last muste from the lips of this brave led, the last muste from the lips of this brave led, the last muste from the lips of this brave led, the last muste from the lips of this brave led, the last muste from the lips of this brave led, the last muste from the lips of this brave led, the last muste from the lips of this brave led, the last muste from the lips of this brave led, the last muste from the lips of this brave led, the last muste from the lips of this brave led, the last muste

heews to me as mm or property.

(To be signed by the United States District Judge or District Altorner) be signed by the District Altorner).

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying with all the man.

The other property of the contract to be executed can be seen as the contract to be executed can be seen at 10 mm.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MONETARY.

Windshay Kyannse, June 11, 1861.
The scarcity of currency mentioned yeaterd has given was somewhat to day, and it seems a life more plenty. Yet many of the banks are glad give New York exchange for it, and even son have paid their balances to-day with exchange at the condition of things pleasant to all who want Eastern exchange, but a with the bankers. It not smulesant look pleasant to all who want Eastern exchange, but not so with the bankers. If puts unpleasant looking 'ignres' on the wrong side of the ledger, but this state of hitney cannot have long, as orders for large amount has gone East and will doubtless meet with a ready and liberal response.

And in this connection, again we say beware of the "cais," This demand for currency will send them West in quantities. In part a list, supposed to be on their way hither, has come into our hands, and we give them as insertion, with the cantion to give them a wide borth. Here they are:

are: Beverly Bank, New Jersey.

Mr. Ward, of the Committee on Brillding and Grounds, stated that that committee were not yet ready to report on bids for the building of the new school houses. He also moved that the Board of Public Works be recommended to alter the plan for constructing the new branch of the Poster School so as to ceaselst of four rooms instead of six in account.

HALLECK GUARDS.—This company of three

Notice.—The members of the Metropolit NOTICE.—The members of the Metropolita Hall Committee on the three month's voius teers, will meet at the Briggs House thi (Thursday) evening at eight o'clock, (gent') parlor) to finish up the business of the Com-notitee. A prompt attendance is respectfully requested.

J. Q. HOYT, Chairman.

requested. J. Q. Hoyr, Chairman.

Housermer's Attention.—The "Universal Clothes Wrincer," Washer and Starcher, acknowledged as the best in use. Call and see it before buying any other. These machines are all warranted, and after a trial, if not like the money will

F.O. Box 3860. Julo-64
F.O. Box 3860. Julo-64
Why do you deposit old Demand Treasury
Notes with your banker the same as currency
when you can sell them to Boyd for a large premium?

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn et., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and nearly repaired.

Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109

New styles of Paper Hangings just received a Faxon's, Lake street. Call and see them. ap24-p74

For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Doarborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city.

At Chicago, on Wednesday, June 11th, by the Rev. H. N. Bishop, EDWARD M. TEALL to Miss KATE In this city on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Pratt On the 10th inst., by Bey, T. M. Eddy, D. D., Rev. NO. D. WILSON and Miss E. SANDS TEED.

Safes.

\$200,000 IN ONE OF

Hespectrally Yours, and un HERREING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF The Root reliable SAFES.

The most reliable scentily from fire now known matterneys or american school at 1801. As Theorem 1801. The school at 1801. The

To Contractors.

T ETTING OF THE PAINTING

THE U. S. TROOPS AND PRICONERS OF WAR.

OFFICE OF PER ACTES A SADDEAST COMMESSARY:

OF RESIDENCE OF THE ACTES AS ADDEAST COMMESSARY:

OF RESIDENCE OF THE ACTES AS ADDEAST COMMESSARY:

OF RESIDENCE OF THE ACTES AS ADDEAST COMMESSARY:

OF RESIDENCE OF THE ACTES OF THE OFFICE O

sistence."
The rations to be furnished under this contract shall be of the first squality, and to se undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all unreasonable bids.

All bids not without in compliance with this advantage of the compliance of the second of t

CEALED PROPOSALS FOR

MARRIED.

Bererly Bank, New Jorsey.

Northwestern Bank, Pennsylvania.

Real Estate Bank, Delaware.
Consolidation Bank, Philadelphia.
Crawford County Bank, Pennsylvania.
Octorars Bank, Pennsylvania.
Octorars Bank, Pennsylvania.
Lawrence County Bank, Pennsylvania.
Lawrence County Bank, Pennsylvania.
Lawrence County Bank, Pennsylvania.
L'armers' and Mechanios' Bank, Philadelphia.
Union Bank, Prenchotown, New Jersey.
The last named, the Union Bank at Frenchtown,
N. J., formerly issued its a notes, probably signed
by the State Register, and proper security furnished
to redeem its circulation, but it has lately made
a new issue, with the Register's name omitted,
and no security given for their redamption. They
are worthless. We advise a refusal of any issue on account of a lack of proper housing appearance.

Mr. Ward suggested that these schools be heated by steam, with boilers to be placed in small buildings in the rear of the school houces, instead of under them. Referred to Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

On motion of Mr. Moseley, the question of heating all the schools was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, with nower to set. Committee on Buildings and Grounds, with power to act.

On motion of Mr. Ward, the procuring of fuel was referred to a committee of three, consisting of the President of the Board, the Secretary, and Mr. Moseley.

The meeting then adjourned. a new issue, with the Register's name omitted, and no security given for their redemption. They are worthless. We advise a refusal of any issue of this bank, whether properly signed or not. They will probably prove worthless.

We quote Eastern exchange at it disconnic parbuying, and par % selling. Gold, we quote at 31/43% buying; 40/4% selling. The transactions are very light. Treasury Notes it buying; if selling. Williard and Kean, No. 1 Clark street, quote Creade excrements at 80 complements and cound lots of

ed into service yesterday. The following are the officers; Captain L. B. Tucker; 1st Lieut. J. O. McClellan; 2d Lieut. J. L. Mable. Willard and Kean, No. 1 Clark street, quote Canada currency at 2% cent prem, and round lots of Wisconsin at 3, discount.

The State Tressurer of Indians has made arrangements to pay the July interest on the State debt in New York, in specie.

Several parties were arrested in New York on Saturday for passing and attempting to pass counterfielt bills on the Bank of Otego, of that State.

COMMERCIAL. WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11, 1901.

Flour Wheat Corn Oats bris bu ba hu . 4200 3800 4800 28500 . 18200 18300 . 760 13000 15000 . 19475 ... 250 1850 Total..... 5810 71450 119095 80830 every dollar of les onlesses. Truly yours, selfevery dollar of les onlesses. Truly yours,

ANCHER IN THE ARME PIESE - HOYARD the fit of the control of the fit of the fit of the fit of the control of the fit of the fit of the control of the fit o

RECEIPTS AND SRIPMENTS BY LAKE-JUNE 11.

inis morning the Liverpool steamer, with three days later news was telegraphed—reporting flour advanced 6d; wheat, 3d better; and corn 6d@dd higher. This news rendered the leading marketa firm at the opening; but in consequence of a scarcity, of tonusge and an advanced to a second to the color of the co

puanel lower. Only about 60,000 bu changed hards, at 88,680 for No. 2 Red; 51,631,461 for Ambet lowa; 78,4679,46 for No. 1 Spring; and 73,374,46 for No. 2 Spring—the market closing dull at the inside quotations.

There was less activity in the corn market, and we have to note a deciliar.

have to note a decline in prices of *@%c per bu with sales of only about 180,000 bushels at 32c fo Old River White affoat; 29%c for Old River Mixes afloat; 27%c for New River Mixed afloat; 29%0 29%c for Old River in store; 29%c for Old River White in store; 28@29c for Old Mixed in store; 25%@25%c for New Mixed in store; 21%@23c for Old Rejected; and 2003ic for New Rejected—the market at the close being dull, with sales at 200 2000c for Old Mixed in store.

Oats were dun and %@itc lower—sales being light at 150_85%c. Ray was sold at 5cc. Barley was quiet. Highwines were %@itc per gallon lower, and more active—with sales at 200_30%c—principally at the inside quotation.

Freights advanced 15cc per bushol—with engagements of four vessels at 8@35% for corn, and 10c (by steam) for wheat to Buffale, Six vessels were also engaged. were also engaged, to arrive, at 8e for corn to Buf alo, and 12c for wheat to Oswego.

Agricultural Prospects in Europe.
According to the London papers of the 19th, Just
come to hand, the weather in England has been
cold and rainy, and the prospects of an early harvest are somewhat diminished, except in places
where the seed was sown unusually early. Com-According to the London papers of the 19th, just come to hand, the weather in England has been cold and rainy, and the prospects of an early harvest are somewhat diminished, except in places where the seed was sown unusually early. Complaints of too much rain had begun to come in from the wheat farmers, and many write rather despondingly; but the grass and spring crops are in a very forward condition, and the rainh have helped them immensely. On the 18th instant, the thermometer fell to 56 degrees, with a northeast rain/storm; but on the day following, the weather was more genial, but the rain still fell, and the meadows were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as all under water. But as \$20 instance were reported as \$20 instance were reported as \$20 instance were reported as \$20 instance which were supplied to \$20 instance were reported as \$20 instance which were supplied to \$20 instance which were supplied

Myanoed. In fact, all over the continent of En-tope we have the same glowing accounts.

The Wool Trade.

The New York Economist of the 9th Inst., states that sales of the new clip have been made in Ohlo

For Grain sold "in store" is midded to a storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price add for the grain to the Siller. When a sale is notice in which the seller pays the storage, it is reded "free of storage," or "7, o. 5."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11, 1893. WEDNESDAY EVENTION, June 11, 1893. PREIGHTS—Vessels scarce and rates advanced 1@1/sc per bushel on grain. The engagements were:—To Oswego: Schr Flying Gloud (to arrive) wheat at 13c. To Buffalo: Prop. Missouri, wheat, 16c; brig Minnesota, corn (assi night) at 8c; schr Falcon. corn, at 8/sc; brig Powhattan, corn, at 8/sc; schrs Morning Light, Curlew two other standard vessels, and brig F. B. Gardner, (to arrive) corn, at 8c; bark Norman, (to arrive) corn, at 8c; bark Norman, (to arrive) corn, at 8c;

sarrive) corn, at 8c; bark Norman, (to arrive) corn, at 8c.

The rates on Flour to the seaboard by propeller to Buffalo, and thence by rail, have again advanced 8c per bil—closing at 90c per bil to New York, and \$1.00 to Boston.

FLOUR—Received, 6.420 bris; shipped, 5.310 bris Market active, but a shade easier on account of the upward tendency in freights. Sales were.

2c Obris choice white winter extra at \$5.00; 300 bris "Statuton" do at \$4.90; 200 bris good white winter at \$4.90; 100 barrels "Sureka", choice spring extra, r. h., at \$4.30; 100 bris "Statuton" do at \$4.90; 200 bris "Spartan, Roberts, Wilkinson's Pier. Schilling, Burke, Muskegon.

Schi Flight Bruiser, Sudito, 10,000 bris "Fords" r. h. at \$4.00; Schilling, Burke, Muskegon.

Schilling, Burke, Muskegon.

Schi Flight Bruiser, Sudito, 10,000 bris "Fords" r. h. at \$4.00; Schilling, Burke, Muskegon.

Schilling, Burken, Mu r. h. at \$4.10; 1,000 bris. "Ford" F. h. at \$4.00; 270 bris. good r. h. extis at \$3.90; 400 bris. do at \$3.90; 160 bris. "Wreath Mills" do at \$3.80; 94 bris fair extrast \$3.90; 230 bris "Rolling Stone," 100 bris "Neenah," 100 bris "Marion" white wister, and 300 bris good spring extra—all on p. t.; 100 bris "Star" winter at \$4.75; 100 bris mixed winter at \$4.60; 300 bris good spring extra at \$3.75.

WHEAT-Received, 92,844 bu; shipped, 71,450 store at 70½c; 3,000 bu do at 8ter 3,000 bu No. 1
Spring in store at 70½c; 30,000 bu No. 1 Spring in
store at 70½c; 30,000 bu No. 1 Spring in
store at 70c; 6,000 bu do at 73½c; 1,000 bu do at
73c; 10,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 73½c; 14,000
bu at 70c; 14,000 bu do in Munn & Scott's) at
74c; 4,500 bu do at 74½c; 400 bu Rejected Spring
in store at 86c; 400 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at
60c; 400 bu Rejected Winter in store at 80c.
By sample, 100 bags White and Red Winter
mixed at 91c; 70 bags do at 30c; 100 bags Spring
at 75c—all on track.
CORN-Received, 340,146 bu; shipped, 112,000
bu. Market less active and 4,000c lower. Salest
CLEARED FROM SUFFRLO FOR CINCAGO -Prop.
CLEARED ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL

TALLOW-Firm at The 67% o for city and 7@7% o

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Morar-Market steady and unchanged. Call loans 8,64 per cent, and discounts on prime paper 6,85 per cent. Sterling sexhange very firm at 1144 6,9115 for merchant's and 1156,1185, for hank crise of the sterling sexhange very firm at 1144 6,9115 for merchant's and 1156,1185, for hank crise of the sterling sexhange very firm at 1144 6,9115 for merchant's and 1156,1185, for hank crosses. Firm at second board. Pitteburgh. P. 128 Treasury, Notes 1805, and 128 for the second board. Pitteburgh. P. 128 Treasury, Notes 1805, and 128 for the second board. Pitteburgh. P. 128 for the second board. P. 128 for t

BEANS-40 bu fair at \$1.75.

No. 1 Trout, hlf brls

Old White in store at 99%c; 2,000 bu Oct Yellow in store at 99%c; 2,000 bu do at 29%c; 9,000 bu Oct Mixed in store at 99%c; 2,000 bu do at 29%c; 3,000 bu Oct Mixed in store at 29%c; 3,000 bu do at 29%c; 4,000 bu Oct Mixed in store at 25%c; 4,000 bu do at 29%c; 4,000 bu New Mixed in store at 25%c; 4,000 bu do at 29%c; 4,000 bu New Mixed in store at 25%c; 6,000 bu do at 29%c; 1,000 bu New Rejected in store at 25%c; 800 bu do at 29%c; 1,000 bu New Rejected in store at 25%c; 800 bu do at 29%c; 800 bu do 300 bu New Naried Mixed Belle, La Salle, 50,230 ft lumber, 8½ m stiding, m shingles, 90 m lath, 1,830 fbs carpenter wor 506 fbs nails, 913 fb shardware, 44 bris sall, antipper, at 30c—all on track.

HIGHWINES—Received, 1,041 bris, Market

clay.
Stars and Stripes, Morris.
Hiawaths, La Salle.
Josephine, Kankakee, 34 m lumber.
Troubadour, Lockport, 1,600 Ds white l
Aleona, Morris.
Alexander, Lockport.
Hunter, Ottaws. Hunter, Ottawa.

J. B. Preston, Ottawa.

J. B. Preston, Ottawa.

J. B. Preston, Ottawa.

J. B. Breaton, Som filmber.

Morris, Morris.

Portland, Morris.

Co=Bartnerships.

Chicago, June 10, 1862 COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Chicago, June 4th, 1862. Jobreson 1w

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSRIP.
Mr. Sidney L. Underwood and Mr.
Ben. W. Underwood

Are admitted as members of our firm from this date.
Chicago, June 2d, 1882. UNDERWOOD & Co.
Chicago, June 2d, 1882.

No. 2

HIDES — The market is quiet and without change; we quote Dry Flint at 12;/6/13c; Dry Salted Lie; Green Salted 5;/6/6c; Calf Skins 6;8c; Felts 13;, 6/13c.

BUTTER—Choice dairy 10@19;/; fair to good firkin 8;29;/c; Greace 6;0/7c.

EGGS—Free 6;6/6/c; & dor.

POTATOES—Good Neshannocks 40;45c; good common mired 90;35c.

POULTRY—Chickens, & dox, 31.75;20;20; Turkeys 6;6/6/c % B; Pigcons, & dox, 35;36;6c. The underlying have the day formed a Co-partnership in the brighted have this day formed a Co-partnership in the brighteness of Drying Grain and manufacturing Marsh & Co. Chicago, April 26th, 1962 E. K. HUBBARD.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. — We, the cudwingsed, have this day entered into a Co-partnership of the cudwingsed, the cudwingsed of t

Boarding. BOARDING.-Pleasant rooms with hoard, at 66 Adams street. Also a few day boarders can be accommediated. Beferences exchanged. BOARDING—For Summer and Fall.—A gentleman and wife wissing to farnish a nice suft of rooms in a good locality, three blocks couth front side Post Office, and in a private family lawring no other boarders, can address "I. 8. 8.," Post Office Box 1881, or address to the property of the p

his wife and two single gentlemen can be accom-modated with pleasant rooms and board at 84 Adams street. BOARDING.—Two front rooms single grades and the let with board to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, or reasonable terms. Apply at 61 [161-188]. BOARDING —Board, with plea sant front rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 25 and 258 South Clerk street, only a few moments walk from the Fost office or Court House. Day boarders can also be accommodated. Terms moderate.

WHO CAN KEEP A HOTEL? WE HAVE THE Best Hotel in the largest city in Iowa

a fortune made in due time. Apply in person or letter to N. P. IGLEHART & CO., & Lasalie street.

POSSESSION GIVER AT URUS.

These very easy terms are made on condition that he party applying must "know now to keep a Hotel," and be all right in every respect.

By such a party a good business can be done at once.

PROVISIONS.—Beef has a declining tendence, ork tendency downward. Lard quiet but steads allow firm. Tailow firm.

Tailow firm and the laring Bros. report bradtuffie dill and easier. American white wheat 55

Bros. Feor Mosts.

Ammicks Srocks. Baring Bros report Amerian securities steady. Salse of Bris shares at

\$3; 111 cent 45; \$644; discount; U S \$6 85 \$6;

MARINE LIST. PORT OF CHICAGO.

Stmr Comet, Pabet, Two Rivers, 115 byle fish.
Prop Antelops, Bullin Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Baffalo, aundries.
Prop Acne, Hathaway, Buffalo, aundries.
Brig Sebastopol, Williams, Grand Haven, 60 m Brig Schastopol, Williams, Grand Haven, 60 m Immber, Schr S. Batce, Camon, Muskegon, 165 m lumber, 15 m lath-ine, Johnston, Wilkinson's Pier, 63 cords wood.
Schr E. G. Gray, Dilke, St. Joseph, 100 cords stave bolls. Schr H. Bath.
Schr H. Bath.
Schr Experiment, Dike, Bronson's Harbor, 40 m shingles, 50 cords wood.
Schr Stuterland, Petric, St. Joseph, 55 m lumber, Schr Stuterland, Petric, St. Joseph, 55 m lumber, 50 m lath. m lath, Schr G. F. Foster, Smith, Muskegon, 80 m lum 60 m lath. Schr Hirordelle, Johnston, Kalamazoo, 65 m lum

WANTED.—200 Men wanted as the paid for 200 men for three months service, as Team deers for the army of the Ohio. Transportation to and com Chicago faruished. Apply at the West Market hr Spartan, Roberts, Wilkinson's Pier, 60 m WANTED-AGENTS Schr Belle Stevens, Brown, St. Joseph, 60 cords wood.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, Muskegon. 67 m lumber,
9 m lath.
Schr J. R. Roberts, Wilson, Port Sheldon, 70 cords WANTED-100 Agents, Loca AN Traviling throughout the WEST, to sell our twelve new articles of the ... MEIGT. (warranted no "Humburgs", Davies of the ... MEIGT. (warranted no "Humburgs", Davies of the stand mental and the sell of the se wood. Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 45 m lath. Schr Muskegon, McVay, Planmersville, 60 cords

wood. Scow Laurel, Patterson, Webster's Pier, 52 cords wood. Simr Comet, Pabet, Two Rivers, sundries.

Simr Comet, Pabet, Two Rivers, sundries.

June 11.

Ju

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune Ur-Prop. Northern Light, Nile, Petersbur Empire State: bark Invincible; brig J. G. Des ber; schr. Bly, Quinte, Horald, Cortland, 66 Hunt, Arbuckle, Carney, New Lisbon, Night gale, Mccanda, LaCrosse, Monsoon, Live Yanke Down-Prop. Potomac, Young America, Gal

WANTED-Employment for

WANTED-AGENTS-Male

fer Sale.

FOR SALE—A Portable Engine of three horse power, cheap for cash. Address Power, of the Box 380, or apply to G. W. CHANDLER, Boom No. 7 Court House. TOP BUGGY.-A good sec hand Tep Buggy, in good repair, for sale low Filson & Burgoss makers. To be seen at H. WILSON dvery Stable, Washington street. OR SALE — A variety of seven on the second flow, for sale flaw of the second flow, for sale client for case, reapproved paper or on monthly payments. Old Planot stered of change. Espairing and Tuning promptly stered to the second flow of the second flaw of the

three run Mill, with Engine and Boiler, and res complete, on the Milwaukee and Miso road, is one of the best wheat founties in w for sale at a great bargam, or will sell the first without the building Address T W RA

For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between the of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 88 OR SALE-The Farm form Off. S.B.L.G.—1100 & B.S.H. MANAGEMENT AND ADDRESS OF THE STATE AND ADDRESS. ADDRESS. AND ADDRESS. AND ADDRESS. AND ADDRESS. ADDRESS.

DORTABLE ENGINES.—Two w Portable Engines, six and seven horse p
Por Sale Cheap for Cash By GEO, DUNBAR & CO., Machinery my26-1963-1m 19 and 21 Dearborn-et FOR SALE.—THE MERCHANT

Situated on Book River, in Whiteside County, Illinois sear the Chicago and Fulton Bailroad, is offered to The Mill is in good order: Is driven by Welse Power, from a steady stream; has six pairs of Burn Merchant and Custom Bolts, and all his necessary cleaning apparatus. For further particulars apply to WHENLER, NEEL'S CO., Chicago, or the especialists of the promises.

6. LERIMAN SMITH. COM., May 1st, 1862. FOR SALE-House and Lot No. 90 Hinsdale Street.

no feet on Washington, corner of Margaret street, by to J. L. LEE, & Clark street, RESIDENCE FOR SALE. RESIDENCE FOR SALE,—
to the contractive residences in the
pricinity of Chicago, metanatishy residences in the
pricinity of Chicago, metanatishy residences in the
pricinity of Chicago, metanatishy residences of
101.064, in officred for sais at a great bargain.
It is situated to the self-cational village of Revanton,
it is in the pricinity of the contraction of the contraction
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\$10 REWARD.—Lost, \$ large beed to two year old has fiteed Cott, a long alle beed, long neck and deep behind the shoulders, double main, black tail, and his right hind foot is little groy owner, PETEE LUX, Aurora, Ill. HICAGO CUTLERY WORKS Court Flace, between State and Dearborrear of the Times Office. Tailors, Timers and juiders Shears ground and repaired. Rators, Sciable and Pocket Cullery ground and polished, lades pat in handles. Rators concaved for ha attery repolition.

O EXCHANGE,—Forty thousand collers worth of Staple Uncus Dry Goods, not, to exchange for Real Estate and control of Staple Uncus Dry Goods, not, to exchange for Real Estate and control of the College of Staple O MATPA & COLLINS, Room Na 19 arms 181, to MATPA & CO

WANTED-For three years, or

Three Thousand Five Handred Dollars. Apply, personally, to M. A. RORKE, solicitor for the prower, No. 9 Masonic Temple. jeior22-31

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family. Must be a good real, Aprily at \$48 North Labsile street. jei0-47-34

WANTED—1,000 Horses.—The undersigned is prepared to pay the highest price in cush for own whothand can also houses, at No. 181 State street, where he will be found during the day.

[1616-860-9w] ALVIN JAMES.

ness man, and a good salesman, wishes a character for a first class mercuntile buses. Will a for a time for expenses, or a commission. Best countries to the forest reference given. Address "Trader," Chiese Tribune effice.

You Can Make 150 per Cent.

WANTED.—A gents are making more money by selling Duny's Paiza Stationary to Station and Duny's Paiza Stationary of the Station of the Stationary of the Stationary

WANTED-At 169 Dearborn St.

All 1.5D.

opposite the new Post Office,
Sitnations for Domestic Help.
No girl sent from the office unless shie to furnish sat
factory reference from former employer. Parties or
A. I. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2885. unyl-refer-in

WANTED-To exchage for Chi-

eago City Property or Goods, a good Improved a Green County, Wis.; 200 acres of Land in Iro

WM. A. BUTTERS WANTED-To Rent a furnished WANTED Rooms suitable for a Dresmaking Establishment, and situated akm street. Apply at \$74 State street, jell-9765t MRS, M. E. BIRDELL WANTED-By a young man

WANTED—A Brush Maker, one who understands well the making of Palat Brushes, and who works at his home for the trade. Dall at No. 18 Board of Trade Buildings, up-stairs, jell-46-28. WANTED-An American, Eng

N THE SUPERIOR COURT O

Cultura Citoth Vesta, Casamera Maria, all colors, of the Australia and Draw, 2016.

—Laddes Silk Dresses and maria, all colors, of Velvet Clorks, do. all Wood, Marias also see and De Lain Dresses, do. fine Crass, see and De Lain Dresses, do. fine Crass, and the Crass, and the Colors of the Color

Amusements.

I IGHT GUARD BAND -T. Vrea as V

VAAS & DEAN'S Light Guard Band,

No. 8 TREMONT BLOCK..... DEARBORN STE [apid pind lim]

USE POWELL'S POLISH

For Sewing Machines.

O RENT-Furnished or unfu a trinshed a nest cottage house. No. 273 superior a near Wolcott. Immediate possession can be rive apply to P. T. SHERLOCK, 112 South Dearbur. he class of sympathy such efforts are su o win, take the following from the Ne ern correspondence of the New Yo

West Adams street. Contains nine large room in the first story. Heat \$16 per month. For given the 1st of July.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE PIANOS AND MELOBEONE. Sow growth in the hands of these m Allowance made for hire if purchased. All this C hose first zeal is to save every.

I do not reas to go into the country.

TO RENT—New and second—the act of the country allowed to the act just approved by the President resulting government contracts. Millions of the act just approved by the President resulting government contracts. Millions of the country allowed the act just approved by the President resulting government contracts. Millions of the country and the president resulting government contracts. GREAT REDUCTION IN las been, favoritism and bribery have be

GOLDEN HILL SHIBTS AT

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

CTOCK OF DRY GOOD at our risk.

The Tribune.

THE TAX BILL.
The lackburn vs. Christies Term. A D. 1882 and 1882 like bears vs. Christies Term. A D. 1882 and 1882 like bears vs. Christies Term. A D. 1882 and 1882 like bears vs. Christies Term. A D. 1882 and 1882 like beach in our Washington dispated by both Houses, and be ratified by resident, and the burden thus flow wholesale Leather Stop one by them as among the holy sacrification.

We will sell on FRIDAY in the Way. How many are there we

We will sell on PRIDAY, June 18th at 12 of sell last that they willingly endure all BLACK BURN BROTBERS, 46 Lake the save slavery ? BLACKBERN BROTBERS, 46 Labs street.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

The entire stock of the shove farm, consensus also, Elly and Spill tender, lock and fixtness leaves also, Elly and Spill tender, lock and fixtness leaves also, Elly and Spill tender, lock and fixtness leaves also, Elly and Spill tender, lock and fixtness leaves also, Elly and Spill tender, lock and the minutes are the military governorship of Louisiana, vesting it in Col. G. F. Shipley, the Findings's topether with the interest in the Leavest and the street, lock and the street, lock and the street and the street, lock and the street and t

A UCTION SALES AT WHOLL nocks in these times, as it goes hobby sales of the BOOTS AND SHORE, reas of our age. Here now is a representation of the sales of our age.

For Sewing Machines.

101 DEARBORN STREET

[myx)-rdelm

PALMER'S ARTIFICIAL ARM
And Weich's Splints

Orders addressed to

Orders addressed to

THE NEW YACH CONSTITUTION,
Now lying at the bead of Washington street in
day or evening Address F.O. Box 1988. mysle GREAT CLOSING OUT SAL

The Tribune.

sewhere. It will shortly be made a law both Houses, and be ratified by the resident, and the burden thus fitted to dent, and the burden thus fitted to e backs of the people will be cheerfully on FRIDAT, June 19th, as 36 order ill say that they willingly endure all this

Breatys, as AMPSON, landy, and bitter pro-slavery men of his Auctions and Auctions PAWN BROKER'S SALE Ose than in comforting rebels and snubbing Unredeemed Pledges ole of Gen. Butler and make thorough

KANE COUNTY ABOUSED. considered to the function of the example of Kane county in repuditions of the example of Kane county in repudito they oppose every measure calculated
to reduce the burden. Generalship which
in the State? The proposed constitution
to reduce the burden. Generalship which
multiplies the cost of the war, without acsimple and double have a Plated specifion," ought to, as it no doubt will be,
simple and double have the example of Kane county in repuditions of the example of Kane county in repudito reduce the burden. Generalship which
in the State? The proposed constitution
interests them as well as other Illinois

mess and saids all colors, pective localities to the work before them.
do, all Wool, Merino aut few working days are left.
is great quantity of Last. THE EARTHQUAKE. JOHN RANKIN, Auctions BY S. NICKERSO Elieve that there has been a speck of an arts of Kentucky and Missouri; but to chour correspondent speaks were prob

ished, a nest cettage-frome. No. 373 superior at the man, and the prime purlarge workers. In mediate possession can be given be spirit of the man, and the prime purlarge to t. 7. Skilkilcook. It is south bearing to see such as he have in this war, serving

TO RENT—An Office on Clark he cheeks of slavery. As a specimen of

street suitable for an Exchange Business. Results of sympathy such efforts are sure

to street suitable for an Exchange Business. Results of slavery. As a specimen of

street suitable for an Exchange Business. Results of slavery. As a specimen of

the street suitable for an Exchange Business. Results of slavery of the New York

tastery. Address F. O. Box 80. Chicago.

Pails at San Office.

brick dwelling and with all the money of the service of the content of the conten

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

VOLUME XVI.

southern traitors in their forfeited places.

Rebellion has become a losing game. The

people of the rebel States possess far less stamina than the world had been led to ex-spect; the people of the free States possess

far more. The ruling spirits of the con-spiracy have evidently been as much dis-

appointed in their own followers as in the

But their faithful Northern allies are not

about a dishonorable peace, which shall

ening of the public confidence in the Ad-

obstinacy and resources of the rebels,-

mimate them to renewed exertions in be

half of a cause on the success of which

they have staked everything. But their

the confiscation bill; for if the provision

means which the usages of war justify.

would be hazardous to tax patriotism for

the benefit of treason; to hold loyalty re

sponsible for rebellion; to remove the con

oad will be materially reduced.

sistration, an exaggerated opinion of the

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862. this State, goes to Spain as the successor Carl Schurz at the Court of Madrid, he appointment is an excellent one.

THE TAX BILL.

The tax bill has passed the Senate, as ill be seen in our Washington dispatches

the and double barrel shot Gaus smitted all over Northern and Central complishing decisive results, three heartily applied. A dilatory policy, by which vast sums of money are expended, a complication of our relations with Europe, a weak-litera and new years.

isshapen structure called the Southern onfederacy. As Cairo is the southern-ost point of land in the free States, we

BOOTS AND SHOES, roaningly along in the wake of the proofficed into the charmed circle of neestry enjoyed the advantages of the ection and relations to the white-For the LAST TIME ace so gently and carefully control fell for the LAST TIME or pro-slavery Generals. But they fell from the grace of chattelhood to the unstable Great Tragedy of the control of society. uplied in "every man for himself." To their PORTHE LAST TIME.

BOOTH AS PESCARA for the last time.

BOOTH AS PESCARA for the last time.

Boother as Florinda; Mrs. Myerara Henera; parent condition they have come through a their utmost to increase, and backed up the pro-slavery men of the Border State and Males.

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Boother as Florinda; Mrs. Myerara Henera; parent condition they have come through a their utmost to increase, and backed up the pro-slavery men of the Border State and Myerara the pro-slavery men of the Border State and Myerara the pro-slavery men of the Border State and Myerara the pro-slavery men of the Border State and Myerara the pro-slavery men of the Border State and Myerara the pro-slavery men of the Border State and Myerara the pro-slavery men of the Border State and Myerara the pro-slavery men of the Border State and Myerara the pro-slavery men of the Border State and Myerara the pro-slavery men of the Border State and Myerara the pro-slavery men of the Border State and Myerara the pro-slavery men of th MISS JENNIE RIGHT or their own rights, and now the republic Representatives, and humble the Adocility to our blacks and make them the

laid plot to defeat it, the only wonder is, that it passed at all. The as they will that their white lords have riceds of the measure, acting in good faith themselves, suspected no treachery. They deliberately walked into ambuahes. Their foor old Crittenden rises up like a feeble rowning wall over the spot which marks mile stone in history, the recognition of And they were several times on the verge half the vote of the soldiers. It for it is studied and the sentiments of the settiments of the settiments of the settiments of the soldiers. Why have the commissioners skulked and dodged the soldiers? Why do they skip over some regiments and try towheedle others? Why did they take only the feedback of the soldiers at the reals in 6 honesty in the obldiers.

They were studied and the very studied the soldiers. Why do they skip over some regiments and try towheedle others? Why did they take only the feedback of the soldiers at Paducah? Affectionately, Sam. in mile stone in history, the recognition of he equality of races by this Government.

COV. STANLY'S MISSION.

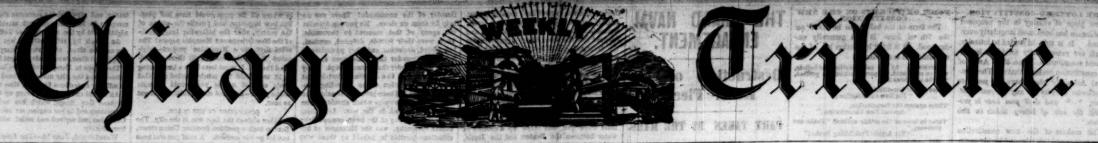
In another column we publish an intermost of the standard of th Gov. Stanly commenced his Military Gov-

GENEALOGY OF THE NEW CONSTI-TUTION.

A portion of the Democracy of the State are taking high patriotic ground against the adoption of the intamy, yelept the new con-stitution. Hon. Charles Walker of this city, a life long member of the Democratic party, on taking the chair at the meeting at Warner's Hall, on Tuesday evening, commenced his speech against it by saying that he was satisfied it "was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity." A more and and pithy description of its origin and by natural consequence of its character, the wit of man cannot devise. While the pa-triotic war Democrats all over the State

rentage. In the expressive language of Mr. Walker, "it was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity." To confirm this we again ask attention to the analysis of its provisions published in yesterday

The scheme to pay such old, infamous swindling claims as the McAllister and Stebbins bonds; to drive all capital out of the State and to corrupt the Legislature by unsettling the rights of parties under all future charters; the utter jumble it introduces into the Judiciary of the State; the vast increase of the officers, and the addition of more than Two HUNDHED THOUSAND ple of the State without distinction of party owe it to themselves and to their children to bury the unclean thing out of sight for-ever. Let their overwhelming condemna-tion at the ballot-box stand as a warning to political jugglers for all time to come.



CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE, 12, 1862.

FEDERAL INTERPRENCE IN THE LOCAL APPAIRS OF ILLINOIS.

We asserted the fact yesterday that the whole power of the Federal government, so far as it could be employed in that behalf, was THEASON VS. CONFISCATION.

During the past eventful year treason has assumed so many forms, that in some of them it has passed for loyalty. But under every disguise, it exhibited evidences of its true character. It was always devicing expuse for the brutelity of the contract. constitution of this State; and we stated that one instrumentality of that power resorted to was a requisition of the Republican representatives in Congress from Illinois upon all the portmasters in the State to become missionaries in the crusade against the constitution. We now present proof of that statement. The following letter was received by a postmaster in this county a day or two since, and a like letter, signed by one of the Republican representatives of Illinois, has been or will be received by every poetmaster in the State:

"House or Representatives, "Washington, My Il, 1882,"

"Day Siyl—1 send you a package of the review of the new constitution. Will you do the favor of circulating them immediately among such persons who patronize your pest office as have not received a copy." Yours, trail.

"Washington, My vising excuses for the brutality of the reb-cls, or inventing lies about their chivalrous

men of the North. Where they expected print has made! Members of Congress enly courage and fortitude, they find a "a review of the new constitution de speedy bankruptey and demoralization, they find resources which seem exhaustics, and constancy unshaken by reverses.

And worse still to send it through the mall and request a post-master to hand the document to persons who patronize his office! What wickyet discouraged. They still hope so to embarrass the Government as to bring "in the political history of the United in the political history of the United "States!" exclaims the secession news-

ceded States, and more powerful than at onfidently expect that the proposed Fednois? Have they not a right to expres One of the propositions to be voted on, is apportionment scheme for Congression

But see the brazen mendacity secession sheet. The partizan black legs who are trying to foist their contrivance and copies of it, and have scattered them mails; they have been sent to hundreds of distribute. But this is not ali. The author tion by arguments false and sophistical It would, in truth, be hazardous to call this address is charged to the Treasury of

upon loyal men for compulsory contribu-It will cost the tax-payers several thou and at the same time reject the and dollars to pay for these addresses that have been tagged on to the new Constitution. Here is an exhibition of "shameless Is to govern them. and bold a robbery of the treasury as un-

those who caused it; to hedge the property The review sent to their constituents b othing. They pay for the printing, fold All Northern traitors clearly understand anybody. Other Illinois papers are also much good in opening the eyes of the peodebt. Every dollar added to the national capital. Thus aided by the unpopularity ing to palm upon them, and that is the its general circulation.

they hope to control the next House of t if pot disfranchised, will go about ten to

consider the passage of the bill as a great moral triumph. Its provisions must be faithfully carried out; for the establishment of the principle that rebols shall pay the cost of putting down rebellion is absolute. It is nation.

man, Columbus, and they skedaddle from Rolls and Southwest Missouri, after taking part of the vote of one regiment down there? Why did they go up to Pittsburg Landing, smell around there several days and send out their spies and tools to the camps to feel the pulse of the soldiers, and when they distributed in favor of the new constitution, the latter part for the pulse of the soldiers, and when they distributed in favor of the new constitution, the latter part for the pulse of the soldiers, and when they distributed in favor of the new constitution, the latter part for the pulse of the soldiers, and when they distributed in favor of the new constitution, the latter part for the pulse of the soldiers, and when they distributed in favor of the new constitution, the latter part for the pulse of the soldiers, and when they distributed in favor of the new constitution, the latter part for the pulse of the soldiers, and when they distributed in favor of the new constitution, the latter part for the pulse of the soldiers, and when they distributed in favor of the new constitution, the latter part for the pulse of the soldiers, and when they distributed in favor of the new constitution, the latter part for the pulse of the soldiers, and when they distributed in favor of the new constitution to this State, and the pulse of the soldiers, and when they distributed in favor of the new constitution, the latter part for the pulse of the soldiers, and when they distributed in favor of the new constitution in the favor of the new constitution to this State, and when they distributed in favor of the new constitution to this State, and when they distributed in favor of the new constitution to the soldiers.

polise of the soldiers, and when they discovered that the regiments would vote against their pet almost in a solid body, why did they sheak back to Cairo without taking their votes? The soldiers going for the secession constitution? Not exactly.

Why should loyal men oppose the new constitution? Because every secession paper in the State is in fayor of it. What the traitors see in it advantageous to them, we will not stop to inquire. That they believe it is favorable to their schemes, is reason enough why all pariots should give it a wide borth.

Why is it that every rebel sympatics in induced in the southers of the inflamous thing. On the adoption of the new constitution? Show us a secessionist, and we will show you an advocate of the inflamous thing. On the other hand, the straight, and reliable Union men—the war Democrats and war Republicans—are against it.

The New Assistant Secretary of War.
The uppointment of C. P. Wolcott, the late addition of the new constitution of the late of the inflamous thing. On the other hand, the straight, and reliable Union men—the war Democrats and war Republicans—are against it.

The New Assistant Secretary of War.
The uppointment of C. P. Wolcott, the late addition and the strain of the constitution as the side side of the discharge of his duty a mature judgment, and a thorough and how long of the wants and requirements of the Government. He is a native of the lights integrity of character, of great ability and energy, and brings to the discharge of his duty a mature judgment, and a thorough and the state of the discovernment. He is a native of the lights integrity of character, of great ability and energy, and brings to the discharge of his duty a mature judgment, and a thorough and the proposed of the discovernment. He is a native of the discovernment, the state is a thoroughly honest, firm and energetic man, with great administration. We predict for Mr. Wolcott an excellent energetic man, with great administration. We predict for Mr. Wolcott an excellent energetic man, wi

der which you have been happy, conte Then, vote for the new constitution FORT.

Do you want to establish a grand army of office holders to be supported out of your peckets? [The new constitution creates two hundred and ten.]

Then, vote for the new constitution. Allister and Stebbins bonds, say a million of

sion organ at Springfield, under the guise of Then, vote for the new constitution. less office, [alterney general] and tax your selves \$3,000 a year for it?

Then, vote for the new constitution. Do you want a conflict of jurisi conr courts and to be involved in all kind

which fafter the first session] can increas their pay to an unlimited amount?

ssions are not limited by the constitution

and which can sit a whole year at any rate harass you with petty suits and increase you laxes?

Do you want three straggling clerks for Then, vote for the new constitution? nts to his own property? Then, vote for the new constitution?

Do you want to make the legislature a field nprovements and blast the prosperity of the

Then, vote for the new constitution ! Do you want to fasten a fundamental law pon the State when sixty thousand of our flow citizens are absent from the State, or the battle-field, and are thus unable to parpate in the discussion of the instrument which Then, vote for the new constitution?

Fourteen Pertinent Questions. Every, May 31st, 1989.
Will you have the kindness to give the fol lowing interrogatories a place in the columns of the Tribune. We want light down this

Why are the same men so terribly exer

tainder," &c., whenever the question of con fiscation is raised?

4. Why did they oppose the passage of the bill confiscating the property of robels?

5. When any question is raised about which there might be some logal doubt, why do they always argue the rebel side of the question?

6. When talking with Republicans about the Federal army, why do they almost always speak of it as "your army"?

7. Why do they always insist that all bills introduced into Congress which in any way relates to slavery or the rebels, are "unconstitutional"?

stitutional"?

8. Why do they continually insist that the government will never pay its debts, but will repediate when the war is over?

9. Why do they continually find fault when the government feeds the "contrabands"?

perate indeed, when the secession print is obliged to resort to such barefaced and notorious lying about the sentiments of the sale party 13. Why do they continually "pitch to the financial policy of the government, esting that there is no honesty in the sale party and the sale policy of the government.

DOWN IN MARION COUNTY.

THE REBELS BURN UP THEIR

DETAILS OF THE REBEL EVACUATION FIRST DISPATOH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune]
Caino, June 8, 1893—9 a. m.
The steamer Shingese arrived early this
morning from below, and reports that at the
time of leaving a fire was breaking out in the
barracks at Fort Pillow, and that the robels SECOND DISPATCH.

Fort Pillow is ours. Tae Federal flag no The entire flotilla have pussed Randolph. FROM FORT PILLOW TO MEMPHIS



Came, June 6, 1869—19 m.
The steamer DeSoto has just arrived from ning the rumor telegraphed this

below, confirming the rumor tengraphed his morning, of the evacuation, and occupation by Federal troops of Fort Pillow. From a party who has visited the fort and came a passenger on the Desoto, I learn that there are still twelve guns left in the fort, part of them spiked. Three or four building The gun-carriages, barracks, and every article of use were committed to the flames. Ah evi-

FROM THE FLOTILLA. *

A deserier for once has reported the truth. A man from the Fort came on beard the Benton at about 4 g. m., yesterday, and informed Commodore Davis that the rebels commenced evacuating the place on Tuesday morning, and when he left, there were but twenty men remaining to work the mortan and guns, they having received orders to keep up a shore bombardunet at our fice the breast works of cotton, the barrack, and overything combustible, and make good their escape.

The deserter was not believed by the Commodore, at first, but he strongly persisted in his account, and said if some one would go down and see he would stake his life on the truthfulness of his statement. If found a falsifier they might hasp him to the nearest tree. Towards aversing Commodore Davis and the Cortected.

At six o'clock, however, as the mortar boats were being withkinsum from their position for the night, our ears were sailuted, with the reports of several rebell mortans and guns from the works; they fired in rapid succession, apparatuly giving the lite to the story a cleant of the story, all east they supposed the Four to be deserted.

At six o'clock, however, as the mortar boats were being withkinsum from their position for the night, our ears were sailuted, with the reports of several rebell mortans and guns from the works; they fired in rapid succession, apparatuly giving the lite to the story of the deserter, which had by this time become current in the fiect. Several shells were seen to explode directly over the beach, opposition for the night, our ears were sailuted, with the reports of several rebell mortans and guns from the works; they fired in rapid succession, apparatuly giving the lite to the story of the deserter, which had by this time become current in the fiect. Several shells were seen to explode directly over the beach, opposition for the night, our ears were sailuted, with the reports of several rebot mortans and quality to the fort. Tree years have been to explose the proposition for the night of the proposition for the

gun carriages were burning. This fire was reflected red in the sky until 8 o'clock in the evening, when it died away.

A consultation between Com. Davis and Col. Fitch, representing the land and naval forces, took place later in the evening, at which it was decided to more the fleet early this morning. The orders were consequently issued, and as I write they are being put in force, having commenced at half-past five. The gunboats, with one exception, (the Pittsburgh,) have left their moorings and are steaming around the point, and the rams have followed. The transports, carrying the infantry, are also on the move. We shall all soon lay before the once dreaded batteries of Port Pillow. It is the opinion of some that the Federals may yet meet a concealed for, and yet have to battle for the possession of the fort, but there is hardly a probability of that.

Earthquake in Catro and Vicinity. [Special Dispatch to the Chicago Pribuse.]

There was a smart shock of earthquake shout noon to day. Beyond the frightening of women and the tumbling of chimneys, no harm came of it. We have heard of the shock from New Madrid, Sikeston, St. Louis, and all along the line of telegraph in every direction.

LATER.

Camo, June 4, 1862.

The enclose were burning and navel for the properties of point and the question will be whether the proposition of women and the tumbling of chimneys, no tharm came of it. We have heard of the shock from New Madrid, Sikeston, St. Louis, and all along the line of telegraph in every direction.

LATER.

Camo, June 4, 1862.

Camo, June 4, 1862.

The enclosed was a smart shock of earthquake shout noon to day. Beyond the frightening of women and the tumbling of chimneys, no therefore with your sugar. This red with your sugar. This red with your sugar. This past the was found to be considered. The Federals and kindred.

Camo, June 6, 1862.

The enclose were consequently the way from the was a smart with the camb with the same time the resident and kindred. The first part was another question of deep importa

speech of Governor Nell S. Brown.

ition of Slavery will Become Military Becessity. NION MASS MEETING IN COLU. BUS, TENN., THE 2ND INST.

[From the Nashville Union, 40 inal.]
The Market House was densely crowded sometime before the hour of speaking, by people from the country principally, who as esemed to manifest the greatest eagerness t listen to the discussion of the great and although the second of the great and although the second of the great and although the great and al absorbing issue of the day. Ex-Gov. Bro being present, a large number of friends pressed a desire to hear his views on the st of public affairs and the duty of Tenn

The governor salous is synance.

The governor said that his appearance on the rostrum to-day was in truth very unexpected to himself. The men who asked his counsed were faithful friends, who zealously supported him in the hottest and exciting political contests of pest years, when he was their chosen candidate for high official honors. And now, although his political career had closed forever, and he was no aspirant for office, he felt constrained by the sacred ties of ancient friendship and hospitality to tender them in his sincers, unprojudiced and candid counsel in their hour of glooms and trouble. These were indeed strange and troubled times. For twelve months, civil war, with all its force passions, flery reseminants and bloody were routed, and one section of artillery, in addition to many prisoners, captured.

On Saturday, Banks' main column, while retreating from Strasburg to Winchester, was pierced, the rear part retreating towards strasburg, Sunday; the other part was routed at this place. At last accounts, Brig. Gen. George H. Stewart was pursuing the enemy's cavalry and artillery, and capturing the fugitives. A large amount of medical, ordunace and other stores have fallen into our hands.

(Signed)

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

ANOTHER REPORT.

Court House, the 28th New York and 28th North Carolina were principally engaged. Eighty Federals were killed and wounded, and sixty captured. The prisoners have arrived here. The Confederate loss is only six or eight.

Nothing has yet been heard of the skirmish at Attes station.

prisons along the Northern lakes to the marshes and cancerbacks in the interior of Mississippi.

He wished to say, that in his deliberate and settled judgment, taking all the facts as they now present themselves, into consideration, he was bound to declare that this rebellion was played out—it was an utter failure. He had itset the dearest in nature to the Southers side. His only brother was a prisoner, and his two sons were in the Southern army, and to-day he would give his right arm to being them back. He never asked them to go there. They went against his judgment, it was his solomn duty to tell his old friends that the Confederate course was returned and hopsiesty lost. He never had been a desponding man, but for months he had feit no faith in the rebellion. He had not southed to say so to all his friends. The longer it lasts the worst it will be for the South. He had the satisfaction of knowing that he never asked a man to vote the secession ticket. But leaving this he would address the very forcest and most rabid secessionistic when the conductive had not read secessionistic words and propose what was not so, that the crowd before him were such fierce fire-asters that they literally ate and sparkied fire-and then he would ask them, as men of some the secession of the propose of of the propose

ower of a long established government—the venues, the navy, the military power, the sakets and commerce of the world, wealth and manufactures, with an amazing increase of settive and enterprising population. The millions have no complete, no recombined

has been authorised by me to some any prasoner to Gen. Vailibigue, and I am very certain that none have been sent.
Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
(Signed)
H. W. Haller,
Major-General.

In reply to the preceding letter, Gen. Villipigue sent the following dispatch:
Four Fillow, May 22, 1881.

To Gen. Braunschan:—The transaction is
no myth, but from what the prisoners say,
much like an attempt to communicate the
small pox to my command. They were taken
at Pea Ridge, and are just from an infected
prison at Aison, litinois. They were received
by the second in command, while I was recompositering. I endeavored to get flag officer
Davis to take them back, but he refused.
Will send by first boot all the papers and correspondence.
John C. Villifficure.

Headquarters Westerney Department,

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CORNER, Miss. May 22, 1863.
GENERAL: I herewith inclose a dispatch this moment received from Brigadier General Villajene, commanding Confederate forces at Fort Fillow, showing that the statement of the Fort Pillow, showing that the statement of the exchanged prisoners sent to that point, concerning which I informed you on the 30th inst., is not a "fairfearing".

Be good enough, general, to send the necessary orders to your officers to receive these prisoners and provide for their wants, as justice and civilization require.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't, (Signed) G. T. Beaumsand, Gen. Commanding.

To this communication no reply has been made.

TWELVE THOUSAND REBELS IN Indians Again on the War Path.

line between Arkansas and Missouri. Cowskin Prairie is in McDould county, the extreme south-western county of Missouri, and
about seventy-five miles from Fort Smith.
The country over which the rebels must murch
is much broken and badly adapted for the rapid
movement of troops.

This intelligence, serious as it is, need create no alarm is Kansas. The commander of
this department is the man of all others for
the emergency. He has traveled over every
soot of the ground, and knows thoroughly the
factics to be used towards such a foce. There
are still thousands of troops in Kansas, walidrilled and well armed; there are at least ten
regiments in Missouri that can easily be concentrated at Fort South. In artillery we are
peculiarly fortunate, having effective batteries
as a large number of gans.

NUMBER 9. CLIMPSES OF A MILITARY

HOW HE BEGINS HIS PRO

holding back—your men, your money, your property, your peace and happiness? Will you will until the land is dragod in mourning? The South has not the power to wage this war. All the probabilities are against her success. Common sense, then, says stop if. When on my dying bed, my hast counsel would be "stop this conflict." Don't let false pride or sectional prejudice keep you from your duty. My counsel is honest and unprejudiced. It have done with public life forever. I have exhausted my stock of poliunprejudiced. I have done with public lift forever. I have exhausted my stock of poli-tics, and shall not take any more. I have spoken from the dictates of duty, and have plead as well as I could the cause of Tena cesee and her people. Operations.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES FROM

[From the Memphis Appeal, May 28.]

cose has commenced, under the rule of new governor. The first acts in the days the virtue of being intelligible, pleaning at least to one class of people. I wal, in all attempts to soothe South rath, the negro is thrown in as the contract.

circle of over fifty children—some very pretty—with boquets of howers. These were pretented to the general, who expressed himself greatly pleased.

EEFFITO BACK THE SLAVES.

Testerday the Governor was waited used to town, who congratuled him upon the analysis of the same pretent of the residents.

Testerday the Governor was waited used to town, who congratuled him upon the analysis of his administration.

Testerday the Governor was waited used to town, who congratuled him upon the analysis of his administration.

Among there, so for his administration.

Testerday the Governor was waited used to town, who congratuled him upon the analysis of his administration.

Broy, living a few miles from town on the bolinouth road, obtained an order to carry of the slave was living the building where one of the slave was living to the building where one of the slave was living the state, he dragged her forth and drove away with head, he dragged her forth slave him was living to the slave which had only place she know—the headen as an administration, hearing of the proceedings, was made almost fruitte, and concept approximation. Her sister, a bright milatto pour places are the series of the scarch it is success, here down in an out-building almost under the caves of Gen. Burnside's needgaraters. Not finding the only the composition of the scarch is a more convenient season. Harriet is only about seventeen years of age, and Bray asserts that has been given for the capture and taking away of slaves from the to or.

Four were reported to have been offered \$1,500 for her.

Bay is a brother-in-law to A. G. Eubank, the quartermaster of the rebel milita, lately at this place. He is a well known rebel; was mustered into the service, it is said, and only excaped taking part in the battle of Newbern on account of some alleged injury to his back. He provised to take the oath of allegiance.

Several other orders were given for the capture and taking away of slaves from the to or.

Frightened at the turn of affairs, a number of the slaves

is only a series of small skirmishes, surprises, or whatever the affairs may be. There was a report this morning, which was confidently affirmed to be true, that Gen. Pope had attacked Price and Van Dorn's corps of the rebel retreating army in the rear, and that Gen. Mitchell had met them in front, whererebel retreating army in the rear, and that Gen. Mitchell had met them in front, wherevopen a great betite ensued, in which there was much also her; that it finally ended in Price and Van Dorn's force being driven to take refuge in a swamp, where they wullt all certainty be taken prisoners. Now, this story is evidently an enlarged edition of Col. Elliott's cavalry caploit; but some color has been given to it, at this place, from the fact that Dr. McDougal, the medical director of the army, having received a dispatch from Gen. Pope to the effect that he had more prisoners than he knew what to do with. But this dispatch cridently refers to the prisoners taken by Col. Elliott, and to the stragglers jeleked up by our troops in the woods.

SLAVERY BULE.

Beauties of Gov. Stanly's

THE BATTLE OF LEWISBURG. An Open Field Fight—The Ohio Boys Distinguish Themselves—One Na-tional against Two Rebels.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

We carnestly request every subriber of this paper to read the etters of the above named gentle-Two of them are prominent Democrats. Hand the paper to your

OVERNMENT DEMAND NOTES. The New Constitution excludes the circulation of all paper money in this State except the stumptall issues of Illinois banks. It excludes Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, New York and Massachusetts money, and it also excludes the Demand Notes of the Federal Government. Farmers do you want the Treasury Notes of the nation ned from the State? If so, vote for the New Constitution. If you love Illinois stumpted better than the "green backs" issued by Congress, why, all you have to den Constitution. Better pause and re

THE SECESSION CONSTITUTION. Every Good Citizen Will Vote

Next Tuesday is the day on which the people vote for and against the New Con-stitution. We entreat every farmer to drop his work long enough to deposit his hallot nst the evil thing. The adoption of it will permanently injure the State. It will lighter the credit, reputation, and prosperity of our great State to an incalculable extent. After suffering for years under it the people will be obliged to tion at a cost of \$100,-2000, to repeal it and restore the old constifirmers only go to the polls and vote. Every secessionist, every Knight of the Golden Circle will vote for its adoption. Every gambler, every lottery ticket peddler, every stump-tail banker, every old claim lawyer, "State sovereignty"—and places Illinois in antagonism with the Federal Governion and civil war. 2d. Because the isloyal men want to turn out the present State officers and get control of the State lovernment, in order that they may cripde the President and Federal Gov and help the rebels, and force upon the country a disgraceful and disastrous peace Because the new Constitution repeals the clause in the old Constitution forbidding steries in the State. The new Cons tion opens the doors to the blackleg fra rnity and invites them to flock hither rom all parts of the continent to open their swindling lottery shops and rob the young and inexperienced. Are the churches roung and inexperienced. Are the churches in favor of this? Will the moral and reliwickedly allow the lottery shops to be es-tablished in the State? The present Constitution forbids them. Then turn out and ustain our present Constitution by voting down the proposed one. Every stumptail banker will vote for the new Constitution charters a monopoly and places them beyond the reach of legislation, and permits them to flood the State for all time to come with their unrestricted, uncontroled stump-tail. This is one reason why John Wentworth partly owns half a dozen wild-cat charters, and if the New Constitution carries, it will Every old claims agent is for the New Constitution because it provides a way for suing the State in a County Court, and | The content of a content of the co claims will be dug up, and collected from the tax-payers if this infernal Constitution

constitution has been most angula looked. It is that in regard to l which are peremptorily forbidds are peremptorily foresides by the constitution. Sec. 85 of Art. 8 of the constitution declares that: "The Gen-"eral Assembly shall have no power to "authorize lotteries for any purpose what-"ever, " "and shall pass laus to pro-

be decorated by glowing show bills settin forth the splendid fortunes that may be had for a dollar invested in tickets.

Are our citizens willing to turn the Sta

over to the camblers to be plucked and

plundered? Are they tired of the provi-

sion in the present constitution that saves tens of thousands from ruin? All the other

States have suppressed the sale of lotter tickets. Is Illinois to be made an excep

office-holders, but leaves them open for log-

by which corrupt means salaries will be doubled and quadrupled—constitute good

W. Sheldon Gale, one of the commis-

constitution. He says that out of 1,800 votes polled by the soldiers found in Ken-

bus, 1,500 had voted against to 300 for it.

friend and advocate of the secession constitution, and he admits that the soldiers

are opposed to it in the proportion of six to one. The secession sheet in this city as-serts that the soldiers are going for the

swindle! This is as near the truth as it

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the

ever gets.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

nber, comes from a

This statement, rem

olling and lobbying before the Legisla

camblers of the whole continent?

Those in favor of the article entitled "Banks a The makers of the new constituti "For Article Prohibiting Banks;" have suppressed this wise and highly necessary provision in their ill-begotten bantling. They have stricken out the section prohib-Those against said article,
"Against Article Prohibiting B Those in favor of section first of article entitle "Negroes and Mulattoes," "For Exclusion of Negroes and Mulattoes They have stricken out the section promo-iting the sale of lot ery tickets, and opened the doors wide for the establishment of the cursed nuisance in our State. If the new constitution is adopted, Illinois will be dotted over, as with the smallpox, with hose against section first, Against the Exclusion of Negroes and Mulat-toes:

Those in favor of section second of said article,
"No right of suffrage or Office to Negroes or Mu-lattors." lottery swindling shops to corrupt the morals and rob the pockets of our young men, and it will make Illinois the plunder ground for blacklegs from Eastern cities who will reap a profitable Those against section second,
"For the right of Suffrage and Office to Neg
and Mulations." Those in favor of section three, "For Laws excluding Negroes and Mu coming to and voting in this State; harvest in the Prairie State. Here they will ply their infernal trade without let or

Those opposed to said section three,
"Against Laws Excluding Negroes and Mul
from coming to and voting in this State;" ance and fleece the foolish and un hose in favor of Congressional apportions
"For Congressional Apportionmen wary at pleasure. No form of gambling is so dishonest or demoralizing. People are dazzled with the prospect of drawing mag-nificent tortunes, and are tempted into wast-ing their hard earnings in the purchase of Those opposed to Congressional apportionment Against Congressional Apportionmen The opponents of the new constitution will vote a ticket of this form

Those against the Constitution,

UNION TICKET. The mails will be loaded down with cir-Against the New Constitution. culars and papers extolling the "grand schemes" to be drawn, and every wall will Against Article Prohibiting Banks,

> Por...Against Exclusion of Negroe Por... No right of Suffrage or (and Por... Against laws Excluding No groes and Mulattoes from Coming to, and voting in, this State.

Against Congressional Apportion-

As the opponents of the new constitu-tion may differ about the negro clauses while agreeing on the other propositions, we print "For" and "Against" before each, and the voter can strike out one or tion? How can any man calling himself a moral, upright citizen vote for a constitution that opens the State to the lottery It will be found, upon investigation, that every professed Democrat who is against the new constitution has some personal or pocunitary rea-son for his opposition.—Scoreton Those. the other. He may, for instance, be in favor of giving colored people the right of asylum in Illinois and opposed to banish "personal or pecuniary reason" for op-posing the swindle. Its adoption will intime unwilling to have them exercise the flict injury on the people in their rights and pockets. A constitution that authorizes Justices of the Peace to throw citizens right of suffrage or holding office. In such case he would vote "Against exclusion," into jail for thirty days, and strikes down trial by jury, and sends a man to the peni-&c., and, "No right of suffrage." But the third proposition is put in a very dis-honest and unfair form and was intended tentiary without a trial by his peers; that to oblige people to vote against the right of abolishes grand juries, and allows a maasylum in order to oppose the right of suf-frage. This piece of rascality is the joint work of a "John Brown Abolitionist" and licious prosecuting attorney to charge a citizen with crime and try him without indictment, furnishes pretty strong "personal reasons" to "professed Democrats" for their "opposition" to the monstrous thing. And a constitution that increases the ex-penses of the State Government a quarter the Knights of the Golden Circle, and shows that the first is a hypocrite and sneak, and the latter pro-slavery barbar ans who would fill the State with dass negroes, but would deny to a free negro the privilege of living in the State; for it will be recollected that of a million; that creates an army of taxthey promptly voted down a proposition forbidding slaveholders to bring their slaves into Illinois. The safest vote would judiciary system of the State into inextricable confusion; that permits the State to be sued by any old claim broker; that opens be to vote against the adoption of any of the negro sections. The effect of rejecting the treasury for the payment of the McAl-lister and Stebbins bonds whereby the taxthem all would be simply to continue the payers will be swindled out of a million of dollars; that fails to fix the salaries of

In regard to Congressional apportionment, let all vote against it. Its adoption would clearly be in violation of the Na-tional Constitution, which confers the power to apportion for Congressional disand solid "pecuniary reasons" for the op-position to it of "professed Democrata." tricts upon State Legislatures, in express terms, and not on conventions. The apportionment to be voted on is a cunningly sioners to take the army vote, writes to a gentleman in this city that the army vote thus far taken is heavily against the new course is to vote it down.

PREEDOM IN ALL THE TERRItucky, as at Paducah, Hickman and Colum-

Slavery is sectional, and Freedom is na-tional, for now the Senate have passed the of the negro driver. Not only our own people, but the toiling millions of the old world are interested in this rich legacy. Let the friends of Human Liberty thank God and take courage.

The German Working Men's Association Against the New Constitution. On Monday evening the German Working Men's Association held its regular meeting. This Society has been in existence for up-wa.ds of four years. As a general rule, poll-

THE GRAND NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The form of the ballots to be voted on the 7th of June is not generally understood. It is fixed by section ten, of the schedule and is as follows:

Bucrow 19. At the said election the ballots, written or printed, expanding the ballows: Destruction of Rebel Fleet.

PART TAKEN BY THE RIMS.

Appalling Scene

OF OUR SOLDIERS. Full Particulars of the Fight.

HUMANITY AND GALLANTRY

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Mincrum, June 6th, 1882.

I write from one of the chief cities of rebeldom. Here treason has been rampant. Here money has been poured out like water for the Southern Confederacy. Here the flag of the United States one year ago was buried. Resurgour. It has risen from the grave! It floats to-night more proudly than ever. In the setting sunshine over this rebellious city. The place is re-possessed. The authority of the ting sunshine over this rebellious city. The place is re-possessed. The authority of the United States is re-established. The Missis-United States is re-established. The Mississippl is open! It has been a glorious day. The naval forces of the United States—the rain fleet, offspring of the city of Pittsburg, have done honor to the country. It has been

VAL OF THE PEDERAL PLEET, he gunboats descended the river Five of the gunboats descended the river ast night, to the bend about the mouth of Wolf River. They arrived about eight o'clock. There being a haze upon the river, it was not generally known in the city, as has since been ascertained, that the dreaded Lincoln fleet was so near. The boats were the Benton (flag-ship), Carondelet, Louisville, St. Louis, and Cairo. The Mound City was left behind at Fort Pillow, to accompany the transports. The Pittsburg was found to be leaking, and was ordered to Cairo. The Cincinnsti has was ordered to Carto. The Cincinnati has not at this time of writing arrived, although she is reported to be on her way down. The Conestoga is at Hickman. The Lextington is also supposed to be on her way down. In addition to the gunboats, is Col. Ellet's fleet of rams. He holds a position as colonel

navy—also of the army, which has caused some confusion, as will be hereafter seen. some confusion, as will be hereafter-seen.
Four of the rams arrived near the anchorage of the fleet carly this morning—the Queen
of the West, Monarch, Lancaster No. 3, and
Switzerland. I doubt if the robel commander
knew of the arrival of the rams when they and the boasts made by Jeff. Thompson in the city just before he stepped on board his boast, "That the people of Memphis would see the Lincoln fiest chawed up before eight o'clock," or words of like import, leads to the conclusion that the hoped to crush the five gunboats. The succession was a second seed of the succession of the succession was a second seed of the second seed of the succession was a second seed of the second second seed of the second second seed of the second second seed of the s offered battle to Commodore Davis. Two or their demonstrations in the ramming line at Craighead Point, where the Gincinnati was severely dealt with, may have made them self-confident. But our gunboats were now prepared for an encounter of that sort, each boat having been strengthened with timbers and railroad iron.

each to his appointed loop-hool.

Immediately, black, pitchy smoke rolled from the smoke stacks of the Queen. The firemen had caught the enthusiasm. There was a surging of steam in the boilers as if they also were being nerved up, and they were. First, blood, benes, iron, steel—animate and inanimate, put on energy for the oc-

upon her deck but doing no injury.

THE QUEEN OF THE WEST SAILS IN.

The Queen, when she had prepared herself.

cut loose from the shore, swinging gracefully into the stream, crossed to the other side, as it moving in a cotillon or quadrille, swept

past the Benton, dose to the Carondelet, al-

wheels! She moved straight on. She had a

THE REPEL PLEET.

The rebel fleet consisted of eight ver carrying excellent guns.
Little Rebel (flag ship).....
Gen. Beauregard

the Marquis de la Habanna, a sea going steam-er, plying between New Orleans and Galves-ton—a staunch, powerful side-wheel bost, ton—a staunch, powerful side wheel boat, with a walking beam and masts with schooner rig. All of the boats were powerful as rams, but their guns were exposed. Nearly all had House bill, the Arnold-Lovejoy measure' carrying and perpetuating liberty in all the Territories of the United States. They are now opened to Free Labor, and their fair acres will never be polluted by the trend of the boats will never be polluted by the trend our solid shot. The fleet was built by the camery or rainroad iron, which in the encounter at Craighead Point, successfully resisted our solid shot. The fleet was built by the "River Defense Expedition" of New Orleans, Vicksburg, Natchez and Memphis, and was not a part and parcel of the Confederate navy.

The Beauergard fired with her pivot gun when the Queen was within close pistol shot,

The following notice of an appointment was taken from the "Beauregard: "
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
NEW ORLEANS, APTI 3, 1882. Mr. Hugh Moore:
Six: You are hereby appointed second officer in
the River Defense Expedition on steum gunboat:
"General M. Jeff Thompson."
You will please signity your acceptance of the
same in writing.
By authority of
Major General LOVELL.

Major General Lovell.

the pain and agony of the hour, prompted by human sympathy, was the bitterness of hu-miliation—terrible to behold by those who have ridden rough shod over all who did not

hin a few feet of the latter. The corres-dent of the Boston Journal, C. C. Coffin, I., was seated in an arm chair on the top choose to accept secession.

GALLANTRY AND HUMANITY OF OUR FLEET. GALLANTHY AND HUMANITI OF OUR FLERT.

No sooner was the cry for help heard than
by a natural impulse, there was a rush made
by the men of the Benton to render assistance. The yawi was launched in a moment,
and so eager was the crew to save the drowning
that it was awamped in the rush, and two of
the noble hearted men were barely saved from Up to this time the Federal war dogs had remained silent. The Cairo having a position on the Arkaesas shore in consequence of the bend of the river, was near-est the robel fleet. All were within casy range—not more than three-fourths of a mile distant from the security line of battle, but on the Arkaness shore in consequence of the bend of the river, was nearest the robel fieet. All were within easy range—not more than three-fourths of a mile distant from the enemy's line of battle, but there was a disposition to get within close range hefore going into the work, but the Cairo, from her position, had a fair sight at the side of the Little Rebel, she tried one of her stern guns. The shot span through the air and dropped into the water close under the hull of the enemy's flag-ship. It was the signal for a general letting loose of the dogs. Bang! from the Carondelet—bang! from the Bt. Louis and Louisville, and lastly, bang! from the iron-mailed Benton—each giving a shot and watching to see the effect. Some of the guns were too much elevated and one or two too much depressed. The rebels walted while these civilities were extended, and then opened fire from all their boats and all their guns. Replies were given as fast and frequent. For affecen minutes the cannonade was very severe, shaking the earth with thunder, and shutting out the combatants from sight.

It was a sublime spectacle. The air was still—so calm that the dark volumes of smoke from the chimneys and the subpinvous clouds from the cannons, mingled in one and hung thick and heavy, a black pail streaked into gray, over the combatants, shuiting out the morning sunshine. The gathered thomands on the shore beheld it, too much amazed at the scene, too much absorbed, and too much interested in the result to make any demonstration. In breathless anxiety they watched the shore and passed round the point. She opened her broadside upon them, treating them to a secore of parting fareveil.

Hopedale upon the double quick. By this time the Csiro had passed reunit the point. She opened her broadside upon them, treating them to a score of parting farewells. interested in the result to make any demonstration. In breathless anxiety they watched the sudden flashes and the narrowing space between the two hostile feets.

The Federal gunboats slowly turned in the stream, and while turning there was a lull in the camonade on our side, but none from the enemy. There was a continuous screaming of shot, and explosion of shell, one of which burst above the Benton, throwing fragments much her deck but doing no injury. A EXPIBITION OF CHIVALRY.

Here I have to record that which will put

every honorable man to shame, and fill every loyal heart with indignation. Just before the Besuregard sunk Capt. Pike of the ordnance department came along side in his tug and rescued an officer who had been wounded by a splinter and who was lying helpless upon the deck. He was taken on board the Ben-ton and kiadly cared for. He stacts that when THE QUEES OF THE WEST SAILS IN.
When the Little Rebel opened the ball the
crew of the Queen of the West lesped to their
stations with the same alacrity and enthusiasm that had characterized the well-tried tars ton and stady care into the saces that when his commander fled, one of them, a brother officer, stooped down and picked his pockets of a valuable gold watch. This is the culmination of meanness and villiany. The fleaing pirate undoubtedly thought that the next moment he would be sinking beneath the whirling waters and it was a good opportunity whirling waters and it was a good opportunity to get a gold watch. But the act is in keeping with the course pursued by the Confederacy, by Floyd and Jeff Davis. Their government is built on plunder, and theft, robbery, piracy and murder, and all the crimes in the calendar. What wonder then that we have this exhibition of chivalry?

PLIGHT OF THE REBEL PLEET. and the remaining vessels now attempted to flee. The Federal fleet was sweeping on the while, its cannon thundering, and riddling the enemy's boats. While these appalling scenes were going on—while men were leaving in scores—while a portion of the fleet were se curing the enemy's, there was no cessation in the efforts to crush out completely all armed

A short distance below the Little Rebel the Jeff. Thompson was run ashore and abandoned. She was repeatedly struck by shot, with what damage will never be known. Again the broadeldes of the boats were turned upon the panic-stricken crew, fleeing towards the Aransas swamp.
Further along, the Sumter was run ashore,

purpose—a single thing in view, and that must be accomplished.

The officers at i men of the fleet looked on and still further down, opposite President's Island, the General Bragg. Both suffered se-verely in the fight. The General Bragg had in astonishment and admiration. It was a bravery and daring which elicited the admiration of the thousands on shore. Up to the moment of her appearance the rebel fleet had been slowly advancing. The Federal fleet in rounding to lad made but little headway. A shell exploded among the cotton packing of her sides. The cotton was set on fire, but by the timely exertions of Lieut. Bishop and a boat's crew from the Benton, it was extin-The glorious advance of the Queen, moving guished. Both vessels were subsequently towed back to the city by the rams and trans-

The Beauregard fired with her pivot gun when the Queen was within close pistol shot, but strange to say, missed. The shot passed over and fell near the Benton. Arriving within infie shot, the sharp shooters began their work, firing with great rapidity from their toop-holes between decks. Some of the rebed gunners ran into the casemates, while others boildly kept their position.

BURNING OF THE JEFF. THOMPSON.

There was no time to pick up the prizes THE QUEEN AND GENERAL PRICE.
The intention of the Queen was to fall upon

listed there! It must have been a humiliating sight to behold the much-vanued mail-class boats crushed up, as you would crumple these paper knocked about, riddled and only

Benton took a position fronting Union street, and let go her anchors. A skiff put out from crowd hurrahed for Jeft. Davis, a few uttered derisive and insulting epithets, calling the gal-lant Captain, who had sunk the Lovell by his excellent aim, "a bine-bellied Tankee," and a "son-of-a-bitch," and other equally damnalence was offered. Official correspondence followed, which has already been transmitted And so Memphis was ours, with no last rebeditch to die in.

SCENES ON THE SHORE. While the fight was in progress, the levee, esplanade and roofs of the houses were crowded with spectators—men, women and children—among whom were a great many of the colored population. There was no hostille demostration from the shore. Any hostillities from that quarter and the broadside of the fleet would have been heard from. There stood the thousands and saw their pets go down. There stood the Union men—those who had suffered at the hands of tyranny—who had been persecuted, robbed and threatde with spectators—men, women and children
—among whom were a great many of the colored population. There was no hostille dem
foostration from the shore. Any hostillites
from that quarter and the broadside of the
fleet would have been heard from. There
stood the thousands and saw their pets go
down. There stood the Union men—those
who had suffered at the hands of tyranny—
who had been persecuted, robbed and threatened with death—watching the course of
the United State are respectfully,
the state of the state of the tonstom house
end with death—watching the course of
the transports are stampede for the moment. Fortunately no speciator was injured, although there were several
marrow escapes.

When the transports arrived there were
those on shore who seized the rope and made
the vessels fast. Immediately there was
fraternization. Newsboys drove a thriving
business. At first they were puzzed about
the ship-plasters, but by a happy thought took
them at reduced value, intending to realize
on them at the North selling them as souvenire.

Thade.

Trade follows the flag. The steamer Platte
Valley, one of the St. Louis and Memphis

Trade follows the flag. The steamer Platte
Valley, one of the St. Louis and Memphis

Trade follows the flag. The steamer Platte
Valley, one of the St. Louis and Memphis
the of steamers, one of the last steamers which
was permitted to leave Memphis for the
North last year, followed the fleet to the city
to let them know that the old line of steamto let them know that the old line of steam-ers was ready to open trade. Capt. Wilcox of the Platte Valley informed his old friends that he would be ready in a day or two to take freight and passengers North. He could have had a full cargo had the provost mar-shal been ready to grant permits. In a few days trade will be in full blast, and the sufferdays trade will be in full blast, and the sufferings and privations of thousands of people relelieved—provided they have anything which
can be recognized and received as currency.
There is a dark future for thousands. You
can fill your pockets with shin-plasters and
not have the value of a dollar. The stuff
which they have called money is of no more
value than the clam-shell currency which the
Indians used when New York was is little full Indians used when New York was a little of, Dutch village. This will be the great draw-back to trade.

HONORS DUE.

In closing this hastily written account, I annot speak in too high praise of Commo ore Davis and the officers of his command He is a worthy successor to Com He is a worthy successor to Commodore Foote—prudent, but brave and daring. To him, to the officers and men, the country owe a debt of gratitude. They have done their part towards crushing out rebellion and "repossessing" what had been lost. To-day they have achieved a glorious victory. Memphis is ours, and the Mississippi is re-opened to navigation.

The fight was over. It lasted an hour and three minutes from the discharge of the first gun by the Little Rebel to the last, that at the Island, the General Bragg. Both suffered severely in the fight. The General Bragg had the timbers forward of her wheel house, and the hull, much splintered by a ten-inch shot. A shell evoluded among the cotton packing of the work was done—the rebel fleet was annihilated—the Mississippi virtually was open, and Memphis ours! There was time now to examine the spoils. Let us recapitulate. The accompanying map gives the positions of the two fleets at the commencement of the fight—and also at the close—the small letters ind cating the relative situations of the rebe pleces, and sunk in shoal water. The Beauregard was less injured, but sunk—her upper
works in sight. The Lovell was utterly lost
—lying at the bottom of the river. The Jeff.
Thompson was no more in existence. The
Little Robel, Sumter, General Bragg, were
prizes. The Van Dorn was still in flight. On
the Federal side not a solinter had been riven
be was surrounded, in consequence of the
be was surrounded in consequence of the

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Washington special says the the rebels have 200,000 men a believed to be false at the War. The Petersburg Express of Tuesday Major General Rober assigned to the command of the of Richmond, in consequence of Richmond, in consequence

natches from Col. Ellet were receive morning at the War Department:

OPPOSITE MERPHIS, JURE 27, 1898.)

TO HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.—Sir: Yesterday after the engagement with the rebel fleet had nearly terminated, and the gunboats and one of my rams had passed below. I was informed that a white flag had been raised in the city. I immediately sent my son a medical cadet, Chas. R. Ellet ashore with a flag of truce, and the following note to the authorities: THE SUMMONS, OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, | June 6, 1862.

I understand that the city of Memphis has sur-rendered. I therefore send my son with two-I understant that the city of mempins an am-rendered. I therefore send my son with two United States flags, with instructions to raise one upon the cistom house, and the other on the court house, as evidence of the return of your city to the care and protection of the consigned. Chas. Eller, Jr., Col. Commanding. The bearer of the flag and the above note was accompanied by Lleut. Counkell of the 50th Illinois regiment, and two men of the boat guard.

eral facts touching: the naval engagement of the 6th inst., at this place, which I wish to place or record.

Approaching Memphis the gunboats were in the advance. I had received no notice that a fight was expected, but was informed on landing within sight of Memphis that the enemy's gunboa's had retreated down the river.

My first information of the presence of the enemy was a shot which passed over my boat. I had four of my most powerful rams in the advance and ready for any emergency—the otherwise towing the barges. On advancing to the attack I expected, of course, to be followed by the Monarch, the Lancaster and the Switzerland. The Monarch came it gallantly. Some of the officers of the Lancaster which now held the next place is line, became excited and confused, but the engineers behaved well. The pilot erred in signals and ducked the boat ashore and disabled, her radder.

The captain of the Switzerland construct the general signal order to keep half a mile in the rear of the Lancaster, to mean that he was to keep a mile behind her in the engagement, and, therefore, failed to participate, hence the whole brunt of the fight fell upon the Queen and Monarch.

Had either the Lancaster or the Switzerland followed me, as the Monarch did, the rebel gunboat Van Dorn would not have been disabled. Three of the robel rams and ganboats, which were struck by my two rams, such out right, and were lost. The Gen. Price was but

abled. Three of the rope; rams and gund outright, and were lost. The Gen. Price was but
slightly injured, and I am now raising her, and
propose to send her to my feet.

Respectfully. (Signed) Respectfully, CHAS. ELLET, Jr., Col. Com'g.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S COMMAND. WHEREABOUTS OF BEAUREGARD AND HIS ARMY.

SUPPERING AMONG THE CORINTHIANS.

Interesting Statements as to Gen. Ben. Prentiss' Capture.

WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR SHILOH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, Information from rebel sources state tha as long as he pleased, hence the retreat was necessary, but the rebels claim it was admira-bly managed.

Major Stone says Gen. Sherman was more

FROM GEN. | McCLP COMMAND.

Army.

FAIR OAKS.

3,000 REBEL DEAD BURIED

Confederate arn

The Tribune. THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

THE SECESSION CONSTITUTION thall the Right of Trial by Jury

MEAR WHAT A DEMOCRAT SAYS.

ions at Fort Darling. THE SECRETARY OF THE MA

TO COM, ROWAN A Very Timely Instruct

CAROLINA [Special Dispatch to the Chi-Secretary Welles has addr

FROM FREMONT

ANOTHER BIG BATTLE

TO COM. ROWAN.

A Very Timely Instruction SOGUS UNIONISM IN NORT

FROM FREMONT ARMY.

ANOTHER BIG BATTLE SUNDAY.

To be Renewed on Monda Morning.

A dispatch has just been received for Washington, stating that a desperate bloody fight took place on Sunday bet om Harrisonburg. The fight lasted

lay, but was undecided, with the expe on of a renewal the next morning. Fremont telegraphs to the War De ent that the loss was very heavy on !

Cor. Windham, of the New Jersey cav-and Major Ricketson, of the New York cavain; are prisoners. After the cavalry at the loti. Ohio and 18th Virginia drove-rebels back, enflering no loss. Later in afternoon, the rebels again adva-within-two miles of town. 130 men of 1st Perpanyiania vifferen.

them and fought two regiments of them a nabos, an hour and a half. Their well aimed shots with fearfully destructive to the rebels. Their this should have a loss was rine killed and thirty-three wound are that the Lieut. Col. Kane, their commander, and Obe. But are the Taylor, were wounded and taken prisoners. The sum of the were received at the war department of the word of the were received at the war department of the word. Headquarters Mourants, Va., June 7, 1982.

The ARMY IN THE FIRED.

A thour o'chock the lat Now Jorsey can be thinken to per the word of the town. Severe a kirmishing copie had been the word of the word o

OQUARTERS ARMY IN THE PHILD URO, Va., June 7 - The attack

The Cribune. THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862. THE SECESSION CONSTITUTION ball the Right of Trial by Jury

be Abelished in Illinois? AR WHAT A DEMOCRAT SAYS

dhere to the venerate system of lary that with great tenacity.

By the present constitution no justice of the peace has any jurisdiction of any offense semishable by imprisonment.

But the new constitution repudiates the rinciples of the revolution, and proposes to

Jury antisequent provisions, this dangerous arbitrary power is conferred, upon the ty judges, class of officers retained in by the constitution, and of course not by the constitution, and of course not high preregulives over the liberty, republish provides the citizen. It is a to be safely taken by the people of this

ETTER FROM HON, U. F. LINDER ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

bave sared to the people. Heretofore there existed to remedy whereby to compel the State to pay her debts. Her creditors were lett to her honor and sense of justice, where they ought to be left. By this means she has been canabled to defeat some swinding transactions, and amongst others a large amount of bonds in the hands of McAllister and Stobbins, of New Xork. This claim is known to be unjust—but they have a technical legid data which the courts will be perhaps compelled to allow. I cannot give you at this time the amount thereof for nobody knows it exactly, but perhaps several hundred thousand dollars—section 39 of stricte 4 in the new constitution makes provintou for swing the State like a private individual, in the Sagamon circuit court, with the right of appeal to the supreme court, and imperatively requires the rigilature to make provision for the payment of euch judgments as may be rendered against the State. We are not taxed enough I suppose, and will not be to meet the expiness or dinary and extraordinary of State and National Governments—but the door must be opened, the safe unlocked, and Wall street brokers and speculators in stolen bends invited to thrust in their hands up to the shoulder. Oh, what a precious set of guardinas we must have had in that convention, and they have the impudence to turn round and contend that they have been engaged in saving the people's money. Let us look, however, a moment to the comparative spect to my warmings, as will my old and respect to my warmings, as will my old and died friends of Coies.

In a few days you will be called upon to dedied whether you will throw aside your present constitution, under which you have present constitution, they will be an unexampled degree and become in realin and population the four h State in the initial and population the four h State in the initial and population the four h State in the initial and population the first history of the constitution that first susceried with the constitution of the first susceried with the constitution of the first susceried with the constitution of the first susceried with the susceried with the constitution of the first susceried with the constitution of the first susceried with the susceri

the comparative when they were compelled to come as the conflex, when they were compelled to come as the conflex, when they were compelled to come as the conflex, the holding of which for so a get time, by the life tenure, (for that is the easing of "during good behaviour") had most made them forget that they were morning at time, by the life tenure, (for that is the easing of "during good behaviour") had most made them forget that they were morning at time, by the life tenure, (for that is the easing of "during good behaviour") had most made them forget that they were morning to the easing of "during good behaviour") had also be as the constitution, one that made aristocratic and the should not change it for light and the should not change it for light and their should not change it for light and their should not change it for light and their should not change it for light and the same that they are getting a much better e. But are you getting a much worse, it is not not time of the objections which is most sifeguards to liberty, which are so administration of the should not change it is to have so as sifeguards to liberty and which is bear.

It had be not a tithe of the objections which is much worse, and the printer must be paid in proportion; but they have saved us morey in the offices curtailed, and their salaries. It have sometimes thought the American pin the offices curtailed, and their salaries. It have sometimes thought the American of the proportion of the strength of the salaries of the proportion of the salaries of the s

law. Here is the creation and and regulated by law. Here is the creation of a Third movas.

These mineteen circuit judges, 102 county attorners, attorner general, &c., will certainly be down at the meeting of the next general assembly—to superintend the legislature. They can well shored a good round sum to have their saisries put up to a high figure. And what will be done in the way of grinding axes, and driving good barging axes, and driving good barging in the sais will be known only to the parties thereto. "The wind blowth where it isatel and thou harest the sound thereof, but thou canal not tell from whence it came or whither it gooth." Call you this facility against extravagance and closing the doors to corruption and outside indeence? But they say, admitting all your objections, could you afford to reject the new constitution and lose the provisions in reference to sanks, home-steads, mechanica' liens, married women's rights, &c. 'Yes; you have done banks, home-teads, mechanica' liens, married women's rights, &c. 7 Yes: you have done more harm than good; you have made a mon-opply of the banks we have, for everybody knows that the Constitution of the United States will carry them to the end of their charters.

Whilst you drive away from the State all competition, and leave the existing banks

Whilst you drive away from the State all competition, and leave the existing banks macture of the field—and lie down and fetter the hands of the people themselves so that they cannot bave a tank or banks, no matter how well guarded thay may be, or now much selver they may be needed—and who pray can tell what the future has in store for us—bow much better is the present constitution now in force than the one you have made? By the constitution of 1847 no banking institution or charter could become a law until first submitted to a vote of the people—this protected the people against everybody but themselves, and left the power where the theory of republics places it; and where it should ever remsen, is the hands of the sovereign people; analyset to be called into action whenever a great public exigency or emergency may demand it. God bein us when we can't trust correliene. But what have you done about a

of the Logislature, they will certainly attend to you." The effect of it will be to give us a few wealthy, powerful corporations, and drive the amail fry out of the field. If I dan answered by the friends of the new instrument, "That there is no danger of the people's representatives being brited by corporations," then I say let us have no more of your bragging about having made our interest in the Himos Central Railroad secure, and placed it beyond the power of a corrupt legislature. Men are either corruptible or ney are not. What does all history prove, encred and profane. Judas sold his Lora for thirty pleces of silver. Two American generals in the revolutionary war and the war of 1918, Arnold and Hull, bartered away American armies and fortreases for Britleh gold; and it men will do this "in the green tree, what may we not expect in the An Interesting Letter from John Wil-

e is nothing of which the people of I!linois are more justly proud than the glory and prosperity with which the State has here-tofore been favored. Though among the youngest of the sister States, she stands fourth in population and wealth, and among the very first in devotion

She has arisen to this condition, under the

privilege of laboring for and supporting this aristocracy.

lat. Let the people remember next Tasady that the convention prepared some it pages of original matter, in the new constitution, at a coat to the people of over \$100.000; and as omade the people pay for publishing their address.

2d. That they increased the number of officers largedy—chainged the salaries of some and arranged others so they could and would be charged, and have called this economy.

3d. That it may important class of cases they have deprived the clitizens of the protection of a primary examination by a grand jury; anyleted them to improve ment at the discretion of a single magnistrate; and called that protection and ilberty;

4th. That they have deprived the clitical beautiful to a single magnistrate; and called that protection and ilberty.

4th. That they have deprived the cliculation of a single magnistrate; and called that protection and ilberty.

4th. That they have deprived the cliculation of industry, enterprise, trade and commerce, in the State, and called it particulation.

5th. That they have assumed all power, legislative, executive and judicial—slandered the people as incompetent to active over mentaged the surface of industry, enterprise, trade and commerce, in the State, and called it particulation.

5th. That they have assumed all power, legislative, executive and judicial—slandered the people as incompetent to active over mentaged the surface of the condition of the political state, and called it particulation.

And when the people remember these points, let them rebuke, as they deserve, these self-constituted lords and masters.

The whole country is in an unsettle condition, and it is impossible for the most allute wisdom to determine what may be its condition, and the iremposable for the present on a state of the protection of a state, when this infamous rebellion will be suppressed. We have thriven and prose probably, than any other State—and its they are the surface of the protection of different protections.

The who aristocracy.

Ist. Let the people remember next Tauad y
that this convention prepared some it pages
of original matter, in the new constitution, at
a cost to the people of over \$100.000; and alsomade the people pay for publishing their
address.

Where has Beam ega d Gove !— Will our Army go into Summer Quarters'— The Country in Transase—The Droya-Water Good—The Roya—Their Mode of Living—The Negroes aloud as Savart as the White— Analgamation — Ignorance—How the Publicians Rule the Massa South—Material for Democratic Ma-jorities—Cotton at the Landing. jordice—Cotton at the Londing,

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Prevenue Lambra, June 4, 1861.

This will be my last letter from this place
and will be devoted to a few reflections upon the country, its resources, inhabitants, slavery etc., ather tian to news, which latter, taw-ever, a about "played out" in this region, having given place to speculations respecting the whereaboute of Beauregard, his army, its ordition etc. Many think his army is broke condition etc. any time hearthy is broken up and dispersed into small bands, and some place the number of deserters from it at fabulous figures. I still continue to adhere to my originisi opinion, and that is that the robel army has retired in good order, and is now statious at various points along the lines o the railroads leading to the South. Beaure gard's "leat ditch," is the Vicksburg and Mont gomery (Ala.) railroad, and he will attempt to make a stand there with Mobile as the base o his line of operations, and he will endeavor to render the railroads leading to this

grayer.
I shall conclude this address by referring to

his line of operations, and he will endeavor to render the railroads leading to this line useless, so as to impede our progress. His last bopelis that the climate at the South will decimate our army, and that he may tire us out by a prolonged contest in the cotton States. How he will succeed it is for time aims to tell. As matters now look, however, affairs are very gloomy indeed for the cause of the Southern Confederacy.

Several of our general officers talk of placing the army in summer quarters, for a mouth or two of the hot weather, and indicate the mountains of northern Alabama as belag an excellent situation, which would also command, the entire cotton States. Whether this will be done I cannot say; nevertheless it is freely discussed in high quarters. The question is, would it not be better to follow up the enemy by means of the lines of railroad as rapidly as possible, and in this way not give him time to concentrate at any one point, or to recover from the demoralization, more or less, consequent upon a retreat.

There is a report that a Tennessee regiment had voluntarily laid down its arms to Gen. Pope, and had been seet home; but I do not believe it, as I should have heard of some preparations at this place or Humburg, to receive the men; whereas none such have been made.

This region of country is naturally very

made.

This region of country is naturally very fine, abounding in agricultural resources of all kinds. Cotton, corn and wheat are the staple products. The last appears to be ready for the sickle, and after the crop has been harvested, there is sufficient time to plow up the simble and plant corn, which grow a here

Though among the roungest of the size. The region of country is naturally very first in devoting to the twister. She has arisen to the constitution of the previous of the constitution of the constitution of the previous of the previous of the constitution of the previous of the pre

more and no less.

A laughable instance of southern ignorance was related to me by the commandant at Fort Helman. This gentleman, who is a Major in the Curtis Horse, a few days since went into

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Bad Signs in Missouri—No Disfranchising Reb els—The State Convention Italia an Brancipa tion Scheme—Guerrilla Warfare Fourishing—An Alarm in the Southwest—Gerrymonder-ing Congressional Districts—Various Items., (Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribans) Sr. Louis, June 9, 1891.

Two very disheartening events have occurred within a week. The State Convention true to pro-slavery instincts, has refused to disfranchise traitors, thereby placing them on a level with loyal men, and has refused even to allow the friends of emancipation the privi-lege of discussing the subject. The proposi-tion to disfranchise all rebels who have borne tion to disfranchise all rebels who have borne arms against the State or the United States alnce the commencement of the present rebel-lion was defeated on a motion made by Judgo Sample Orr of Springfield, from whom we ex-pected something better, as he haracted dere-tofore as an uncompromising, fire-eating, stiff-backed Union man should act, and declined all association with traitors. But the conven-tion sustained his motion, after a brief debate, by a vote of forty-four to twenty four. The yeas are unanimously pro-slavery men—overy by a vote of forty-four to twenty four. The yeas are unanimously pro-slavery men—every man among them wedded closer to slavery than to the Union, and belonging to that stripe of Union men who cling to the government because of the fugitive slave law and similar concessions. They will be found, a few months beace, urging further concessions to slavery, as the only means of restoring harmony, etc. The nays comprise the straightout, true-bine, unconditional Union members of the Convention, including all the St. Louis delegates save two, and such men as Lioui.

delegates save two, and such men as Licut. Gov. Hall, Hon. W. A. Hall, M. C., and Senator Henderson.

The summary killing of the emancipation scheme is still more disheartening because the subject was brought before the convention in its mildest form. Indeed it was drawn so mild as to excite the opposition of many emancipationis's in St. Louis, who thought something stronger was called for. The author of the proposition is Judge Samuel M. Breckinridge, one of the ablest men in Missour, the American candidate for Congress in 1853, at the time of the Biair and Barrett contest, Judge Breckinridge was made circuit. Judge in 1859 without opposition, and in 1861 was elected to the State convention by upwards of 5.000 majority over his highest conditional Union opponent, and receiving at the sum time the highest vote on his own licket. He is a Kentuckian by birth and a relative on the content of the sum of

dietecen. Here spans identical with that which de-lement really identical with that which de-leated the proposed disfranchisement of robel votors. United States Senator Henderson and ex-Gov. Stewart are the most prominent of those who opposed the summary killing of the emancipation scheme. After these two the control of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of th cts we may expect anything from

(corn in a siave State) who has just arrived in re from Fort Royal, tells me that Gennation in South Carolina and Georgia than all the Federal victories put togsther, but when the Fresident's countermand came along they put up their crosts again, and became more census and aptendia than before.

When their crosts again, and became more census and aptendia than before.

It he emancipation bill, if it becomes a law, when the man the search of the following the continue the war for years as it has been carried on in Western Viginals for a twelvementh. And apropose of this—Mr. Whaley, a member of Congress from Western Viginals, who has recently returned from a visit to his home at Ceredo, reports a dreasful condition of things all over the State. No man's life is safe, whether he be Unionist or secossionist. The adherents of Jeff. Davis are shooting and plundering over the country, fancying that every time a loyal man is killed or imporerished the came of the great slave empire is helped on some. The Union men of course retallate as they have copportunity, and when they have no opportunity they make one. Missouri is not yet free from guerrillas. Spread this kind of strife over half a million of square miles, aster the rebel armics are all routed and scattered, and what a serence era of peace we shall have attasted! But if slavery is a stronger passion in the hearts of the Southern people than teason, as it really seems to be, any law which shall make emancipation the penalty of rebellion will be pretty cretain to end the war.

Another matter connected with the "ever-issting negre question" will soon come up to vex us, and it certainly ought to. I refer to the important question of free speech and a free press in the Southern States. Accitives not Charlemone, Tenne, who was driven out of the State last year as a traitor, (because he would not ensure the save line and individual formations, or state anything else, which means Judge Lynch. We must respect this high old functionary and his processes of tar and hemp! Be Convention.

The next step in the programme to seal Missouri to the pro-slavery interest is the gerrymandering of the congressional districts so that there shall be no freesoil member from any district hereafter. The strong free soil vote of St. Louis is divided by cutting off the first and second wards, where there is an emancipation majority of 4,000 on a square vote, and tacking these words to eight other counties, in three of which there is a shadow of free soil vote and that is all. The city has always been carried for free principles and for free soil cancida se by mesns of these two wards.

The eight remaining wards may be classed as three intensely pro-slavery, (the 5th, 6th and 9th,) four doubtful, (the 3d, 4th, 7th and 5th,) and one free soil, (the 16th). The result is that we have the free soil city of St. Louis cut in twain, and loaded down with each a preponderating pro-slavery vote, that the election of an emancipation Congressman is rendered next to impossible, the more especially se since the robeis who have raturned from Price's army may vote with impunity.

Turning from politica to war matters we find that the action of the State Convention has in nowise diminished robel audicativ. While robels are encouraged by being allowed the same privileges as loyal mor, troops from Illinois and lowa and Indiana are here to protect loyal citizens. This is the raturn they get for hunting robels to see them caressed by pro-slavery politicians with as much benderness as if they were the most loyal souls in existence. We find, that bush whicking still roars its head of Sedalis, and captured a Quartern sater's forage train consisting of six wagons and thirty-six maies. Word was brought to Sedalis by one of the teamsters and a company of the 1st Missouri eavily went in pursuit. They succeeded in recapturing all the property and six horses belonging to the enemy beside. They kliied two of the robels and wounded one, the rest taking to the bushes and escaping. Several murders by guerrillae in the southwest, cause

The State Parties. The State Republican Convention met at Portland on the 5th itst. It was largely at-tended, some 700 delegates being present. On the first ballot for Governor, 655 votes were

the first ballot for Governer, 685 votes were cast, and Arner Codurn, of Skowhegan received 890. He was then declared unanimosally nominated by resolution. Resolutions were presented by a committee, inviting the union of the people of Maine in support of the National Administration; denomining the rebellion, and pledging "the lives, fortunes and sacred honor" of the people of Maine to put it down. The resolutions further approve all measures for the relief and reward of our gallant soldiers in the field, compliment Gov. Washburn for the fidelity and ability with which he has discharged the duties of Chief Magistrate, and present Abner Coburn with full confidence that he will receive a triumphant endorsement at the polls.

we expect to happen before the and of the week.

The Union hospitals in St. Louis are doing finely moder the genial inflaence of improved weather. Dr. Wright, the former Medical Director, who was so generally dealisted by all civilians who came into contact with the hospitals, has been removed, and Dr. McDongal, sow Chief Surgeon, on Gen. Hallen's staff, has been appointed in his stead. Assistant Dr. Wells the semior surgeon, lately in charge of the Fourts stress Hospitals in new acting as Medical Director.

Judge Birch has been released conditiously, in order to allow him to represent the constituents in the State convention, and true to his second in the second in

the rest from Ohlo, excepting a few prisoners of war.

Gen. McKinstry will publish his defense in a few days against the charges of corruption brought against his admiristration of the Quartermaster's office in this department. If McKinstry would tell the whole truth it would be a rich expose. He protests that the politicians fastened bad men upon him and that many of the jobs characterized as the worst were ordered by the Secretary of War or Gen. Fremont.

The Western Sanitary Commission have done a valuable service to the sick and wound-ed soldiers here by issuing a circular inform-ing them exactly how, when, and where to get their pay, furlough and discharge papers without employing an agent or go-between.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
Washington, June 6, 1862.
Mr. Porter's emancipation bill, which the
House has substantially agreed to pass, is a
voryfair measure for a conservative one,
and if i shall become a law it will go a great
way towards finishing the rebellion. It declares all the slaves of the leading classes
in fefficon who shall bereafer continue in

chree all the slaves of the reading classes in Jeffdom, who shall hereafter continue in rebellion against the government of the United States, immediately and forever free. The classes are enumerated as follows:—1, officers of the rebelarmy and navy; 2, civil officers of the rebelarmy and navy; 2, civil officers of the rebelarmy and navy; 2, civil officers of the Confederate States, Frealdent, Vice-President, Members of Congress, Judges, Cahinet officers, foreign uninters, or consults; 3, officers of the rebelstate government; 4, persons who, having held office under the United States, shall herestre hold any offices in the so-called Confederate States; 5, all persons holding any officer or agency under the Confederate government; whether national, State, or municipal, who have accepted their offices since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of their States respectively, or have taken an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States.

Up to this point the bill is impensive, and does not depend on the will or discretion of the President for its practical force. But there is a sixth class commerated, which includes all persons in the slaveholding States who, being actually and wilfully, and without coercion or compulsion, engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, shall net within sixty days after public warning and providement of the President is also authorised to negotiate in civil yays after public warning and provided on the sixtees the judicial machinery for accertaining and establishing forever the freedom of the sixtees the judicial machinery for accertaining and establishing forever the freedom of the sixtees of such persons and their posterity, and provides for kidnapping or attempting to re-on-law cannot freed persons for the bill prescribes the judicial machinery for accertaining and establishing forever the freedom of the sixtees had machine and their posterity, and provides for kidnapping or attempting to re-on-law cannot freed persons in the with their own consent.

The resid

5,000 bu Old River Mixed at 30/gc affost; 5,000 bu do at 30c affost; 5,000 bu do at 30c affost; 5,000 bu do at 30c affost; 20,000 bu New Mixed River at 30c affost; 20,000 bu Old Yellow in store at 30/gc; 10,000 bu do at 20c; 5,000 bu do at 30/gc; 1,000 bu Old Rejected in store at 30/gc; 6,000 bu do at 30/gc; 1,000 bu Old Rejected in store at 30/gc; 6,000 bu do at 30/gc; 1,000 bu Old Rejected in store at 30/gc; 6,000 bu do at 30/gc; 1,000 bu Old Rejected in store at 30/gc; 6,000 bu do at 30/gc; 1,000 bu Old Rejected in store at 30/gc; 6,000 bu do at 30/gc; 1,000 bu Old Rejected in store at 30/gc; 6,000 bu in the same of 3,000 bu in the same of 3,000 bu in the same of 3,000 bu in the 30/gc; 6, at store. During the past two days, bowever, the demand has been very trifling, and the market has suffered a decline of 3,000/gc per bushel. district, (now comparatively free) at come, with ropes and borsewing-hands, another fire of hell in their bear the most obsequious smiles and fa cents on their lips. Talk about the ing negro question?" With a fuil-full-blooded secessionist it is not lasting, but consipotent and bound ling the stars by comparison with a subject of morial concern, it is the diste levell of his soul." He w

at 38c. BARLEY—Received to-day, 814 bu; received last week, 4,578 bu. Shipped last week, 988 bu. hange. To DAY the sales were :—140 bags choice at 65

several hundred barrels of country-packed were cold at \$0.000,0.00, but we hear of no sales of city-packed. Holders of the latter, since the fall of Memphis, are firm in their views, and they re-fuse to sell round lots of standard brands below the sales of the country that the sales of the tue to sell round lots of standard brands below \$11. At this price, however, there is no demand. Bulk Maxrs-Nothing doing. Several parcels of country-cut Shoulders and Hams were void during the week at 5 and 6c packed. But the demand is light, and there is little or none offering. Lam-The market is quiet and almost semipal at 7c, at which price several small lots of prime kettle were sold during the past few days. To-nar the sales were: 50 bris country-packed Mess Pork at \$9.50; 48 tes Pickled Hams at 4ye. We conset the closing nices as follows:

HIGHWINES-Received last week, 2,386 bris

HIGHWINES—Received last week, 2.395 bris; shipped, 3,855 bris. The market in the early part of the week, under the influence of the passage in the Senate of the Tax Bill, was heavy, and prices ran up as high as 21c. Whilhi the pass few days, however, there has been a return of the former uncertainty regarding the Tax Bill in the House, and the market is again dull and dragging.
To Dax the sales were: 250 bris on p. 1; 50 bris at 20%c.

AL OHOL. 49@45c pergallon.

SEEDS—Received last week, 46,460 Ds; shipped, 12,050 Ds. There is nothing doing in Timothy or

The Order Belinting to Recruiting.
Gen. Russell, the Adjutant General of Pemasyivania, has obtained an order from the War Department which provides that a superintendent be appointed from each State, and that when commanders of regiments report the number of men needed to all up, officers shall be detailed for recruiting service, with the approval of the commanding general. The scoption of this plan was stated by Gen. Rusself to be indispensable, and it will be applied generally to all States as heretofore. No. 1 Troot, hif bris No. 2 Couldan, 9 100 Pa Pickled Herring No. 1 Mackerel, bris No. 3 bris bris Dried Berring W box

MONETARY.

een at par. It is hard to m

TUBEDAY EVERING, June 10, 1801.

exercity of vessels and an advance in frequent coned to render the market less active and generally
weaker.

There was more activity in the Flour market,
caused mainly by the impression which gained
currency that freights were likely to advance materially—the rates being 5c higher to-day—and
slee on account of the improvement in New York.
The Newras, however, no material change in prices.
About 4,000 barrels changed hands, at \$4.049.55
for Winter extras; \$4.049.50 for Spring extras;
and \$3.059.8.5 for Spring super.
The Wheat market showed a decline of ic on
No. 1 Spring, but No. 2 was steady sind unchanged.
Only about \$5,000 bushels changed hands, at \$7549
see foa No. 1 Red; Sagosto for No. 2 Red; Sigosto
for amber lows; 78340.80c for No. 1 Spring; and
Tigries for No. 2 Spring—the bulk of the sales being at The and the for No. 1 and No. 2 Spring—
market closing quiet.

ing at the shd the for No. 1 and No. 2 Spring—market closing quiet.

Corn also suffered a decline of 1/40 Me per bushel, in consequence of the advance in freights, and the sales suffered to about 200,000 bushels, at 201/20 301/20 for Old River Mixed affoat; 20c for New Mixed in store; and 254/4035/c for New Mixed in store. The market at the close was quiet, at 254/40% for Old Mixed in store.

Oats were dail and 1/20 lower—with sales at 200, c.

Rye, 30c. Highwines were dull, with sales at 200/c.

Projectists advanced 1/61/1/20 per bushel. Pive year.

vessels in port, and several shippers anxions to get freight room, hence the advance.

Since the date of our last weekly review there is no material change in the aspect of the wheat market except that the difference between No. 1 and No. 2 Spring has been lessened 2c per bushel. A week ago the price of No. 1 and No. 2 Spring was 70 and 70c, and to-day the ruling prices were 79 and 70c are 70c, and to-day the ruling prices were 79 and 70c are 70c, and to-day the ruling prices were 79 and 70c are 70c. 1.

To-nax, owing to the advance in freights, the demand for wheat was loss active, and the market on No. 1 ruled to lower; but there was no material change in No. 2. At the decline, however, there were but few sellers. The sales were as follows: 2,500 bu No. 1 Red in store at 30c; 500 bu do at 50c; 1,500 bu do at 755c; 1,5

the past week, with the sources of supply and the avenue of shipments, will be found in the following table:

Reccipta.

Total last week. Reccipta.

Total previous Re "boiled stoco. 2.50
NUTS - Hickory 9 bus. 50@75c
Cherunts. 2.50@3.00
Almonds. sft
abell 9 5 15@15c
Cherunts. 11c
Brasil. 11c
Eng Walnts. 11d

at 96c.

EYE—Received to-day, 2,545 bu; received last week, 27,631. Shipped to-day, 1,075 bu; shipped last week, 12,670 bu. The domand for Rye is still very light, and the market is dull and is lower on the week.

To DAY the sales were:—2,500 bu No 31 in store at 38c.

LUMBER—The market during the past week has steady and tolerably active, but business has been comewhat restricted on account of light receipts—the stocks in many of the yards being such that they are unable to fill their orders, if a backward

the stocks in many of the yards being such that they are unable to fill their orders, if a backward wind should delay arrivals.

With regard to prices there is no material change. Common insher sells freely at \$850,900, according to quality. Quite a large amount is sold off the dock, mill run, as it arrives, at \$850, delivered on canal boats. There is a scarcity of common Flooring, and we note an advance of about 50c per 1,600 feet. The range of prices is \$12.00@, 18 00 for common undressed—the bulk of the sales being at \$12.00. In upper qualities there is but little doing, and the market is almost nominal. THE WANT OF HOLLENS FOCK ON THE MALIROADS. In some sections of the city, on the West Side more particularly, there is great complaint by lumber dealers on account of the difficulty of procuring cars to ship their lumber in. The complaint is principally directed against the Galens and Chiesgo Union Railroad. We know of large quantities of lumber that have been bought and paid for by country dealers along the line of this road for two weeks past, and the railroads cannot or will not send cars to take it away. This state of affairs is very embarrassing to all concerned, and unless the matter is remedied, it camnot fail to dumage the railroads.

SHINGLES—The firmness noted last week in the Shingle market continues, with a moderate supply and a good demand, both by city and country dealers. Sawed shingles have advanced slightly, under the scarcity of Shaved. In the yards, "A." Sawed and Shaved, are held very firmly st \$2.15.

By the cargo there is a good demand, and the "A." Sawed and Shaved, are held very firmly at \$2.75.

By the cargo there is a good demand, and the sales show an improvement in the market. A lot of 1,600,600 of Skrong, warranted "A" Shaved, with some second quality mixed, was sold at \$2.139 at Green Bay City, with 35 freights; 300. 00 good Sawed Shingles, from Muskegon, were sold at \$2.35 adoat, and 300,000 of the same at \$2.375 adoat.

LATH—in good demand at \$4.139,61.35 by the

cargo, and \$1 50651.75 in the yards.

The following are the closing quotations for all kinds of lumber, &c., to the yards:

TUESDAY EVENING, June 10th, 1863.

For the Week Ending June 7, 1862.

Week ending June 7.
May 81.
May 94.
May 17.

do do camed 200 feet ... \$5 20 4. Rates to Dunkfrk, Spe per car less than to Buffal, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkfrk, Spe p 100 he less than to Buffal, when shipped by all rail.

Bases to Dunkfrk, Spe p 100 he less than to Buffal, when shipped by all rail.

The receipts of Best Cattle during the week servitherail; but owing to an advance in New York, the demand of shippers was very active and the market was rem and brink—deading with an upward tendency.

The quality of the cattle in market was fully up to the weak average, and good and prime sold freely at our quotations.

h sold Allen 29 head, aver

er sold Morris 17 head, averaging 1,184 be, old Howard 23 head, averaging 1,333 De, at \$3.50. Siders sold M. Fall 14 head, averaging 1,330 hs, at \$3.50. Griffith sold M. Fall 17 head, averaging 1,161 hs.

13.00. tratton sold Kingent 17 head, averaging 1,122 at \$3.00. loward sold Howard 15 head averaging 1,314 he, Films cold Fansin 50 hoad, averaging 1,021 ha, 41 \$3.55. Junes cold Whiskard 45 head, averaging 1,000 hs, at \$2.50. Holhade cold Howard 15 head, averaging 1,000 ha, at \$4.50.

9.500-9.50

Orant sold Allerton & McPaerson 84 stillers averaging 1.71 Bo a 84 or 1.72 Bo a 45 or 1.75 Bo a 45

WHESEY—Nomines
WHESEY—Nomines
Thycfor wheat to New York
Thycfor wheat
Thycfor wh

Arrears.
Widows Declaration for Half-pay.

In the village of Douglas, Allegan County, Michigan, on the 15th of May, at his residence, William 7. DUTCHER, aged 6fl years and 6 months. 500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS

500,000 Torpedoes. Children's Carriages, Willow Cabs, Cigs, &c., at Peugeot's Great Variety Store No. 108 LAKE STREET.

CHICAGO, ILL. TO THE WIDOWS AND HEIRS Of Deceased Soldiers. Will now Se paid as soon as Audited Parties holding such claims and destring them paid at the carliest possible moment, abould apply imme-

Central Western War Claim. Bounty and Pension Office of WILLSON & MERRIAM,

Cago. WILLSON & MEBBRAM,
Rooms 4, 5 & 4 & Clark street, Chicago, III.
Post Office Box 2146. nyworm.lwdcolaw A LEXANDER SILLER,
Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent he
initiary Colains, No. 2 South Clark circuit creates
tomin Water street, Chicago, Ill. Raving been connoted with the United States Pay Department in the
tacky and Tennessen, I am enabled to procure agreemof Pay Rounty, Fennions, etc., with unusual edinory
and dispatch, Special attention paid to making us acounts of resigned officers and discharged solidors, who
can obtain test pay chaspes by applying to a test if a
change on Orent Beltain, Continental Europe, Collect
inheritances, etc., by power of alternay, Bebreene
up permission—Hon. F. A. Hoffman, L. Guerrane
illimote, Hon. Edwards beltome, Gaveraner of Mylaco-GENTS WANTED.—The great To the Nervous and Co CHERIFF'S SALE -By vin

CHERIFF'S SALE .-- BY

FULL AND INTERESTING PAR-

TICULARS.

The First Regiments Inside the Enemy's Entrenchments.

IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF PRO-VISIONS BURNED. QUAKER BUN COMMUNICATIONS TO HALLECK.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribuna.]
PRITERUMO LANDINO, June 9, 1862.
Indisposition prevented my going out to Corinth on Friday, but I dispatched a trusty representative to that place, and from him have gathered as full particulars of the execution as I could have obtained myself, to which I add matters gleaned by myself in a ride to the front yesterday. I have also secured a valuable military map of the town and of the position of the advanced divisions of our army on Thursday, before our troops made

The positions of the various divisions of the may on Thursday morning were as designated a the map. On that day a further advance (about 1,000 yards was ordered, and ade by Thursday evening. This brought ut troops to within, probably, less than 000 yards, or within easy shelling disnace of Corinth. And, indeed, so close were ity, and tearing the engine to fragments, other shell fell into a house, killing a woman

n passing out at the

Old Halleck take care or you will get your

it. letter that it was said of provisions, and that

con, the latter an article which it was stated the rebels did not possess. As to water, that was found of good quality, and in large quantity. Several gentlemen inform us that they partook of that in the well at the depot and found it to be the most excellent they ever drank. Yet! was informed otherwise by several professed Union men who had fled from Corinth and obtained protection and employment within our lines. There is but one small creek and that is in front of the rebellines in the immediate neighborhood of Corinth. It is formed by springs of the most beautiful chalybeat water that is to be found anywhere. That the place is healthy, is evident from the fact that Tishimongo, (the county.)

of the family of Mr. Gaston were in the bull-ing. They claimed to be strongly seesh, and stated that Beauregard had offered their father a large stim of money to move with him.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, I ceived from hesiquarters of the division, I have the honor to report the movements of the brigade in an engagement with the enemy on the 38th inst., in front of and less than a third of a mile from the town of Winchester, Vs. At dawn in the morning I received information through the officer commanding the pickets that the enemy in large numbers were driving them in and approaching the town. I

OUR KANSAS LETTER.

years have stood the test, we all feel that he is an officer well calculated for the difficult back of rooting out the many elements of secession which have been fostered in our midst for so long a period.

The changes made in the military administration will benefit the service as much as they please the people. Gen. Strugis acts, both public and secret, were of such a character as in in the course of a short time to have inevitably disorgantsof the Federal army on

"Ever the truth comes uppermost, And ever is lustice done."

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Special Obders No. 31.—I. Colonel am Weer, having been assigned to and the 10th regiment Kanas Volunteereing the senior officer among the troops color of the senior of the sen

THE DISASTER TO GENERAL CASEY'S DIVISION.

incidents of the Battle on Saturday.

THE FEDERAL VICTORY OF SUNDAY.

esperate Nature of the Fighilug. Four Splendid Bayonet Charges

FIELD OF BATTLE BEFORE RIGHESON, Sanday a. m., June 1, 1963. THE FEDERAL, FORCE ATTACKED. en. Casey's position was on the Williagh stage road, within six or seven miles

GIN. RAGENT'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. Henry W. Nagles.

17th Mains—Licuit, Col. Plaistead.

8th New York—Col. C. H. Yan Wyck.

104th Pennsylvania—Col. W. W. H. Davis.

100th New York—Col. J. U. Dodge.

Gen. Naglee's pickets extended across the
railroad (running parallel with the Williamsburgh road, about a mile to the right) to
near the sixth mile-post from Richmond, and
so on further to the right and a little to the
rear until within a short distance of a point
on the Chickahominy, where Gen. Sumner,
had thrown a bridge across the stream, and

MEN. New 107E-Col. J. Falrman.

The 3d brigade, Gen. Palmer's, stretched some distance further to the left, and joining the lines of Gen. Couch, who guarded the left flank, the main portion of the force being a short distance to the rear of Casey, on the Williamsburgh road.

GEN. PALMER'S BRIGADE.

Brigader General Palmer.

Brigadier General Palmer. 98th New York.—Major Mann. 81st New York.—Lient. Col. De Porrest. 85th New York.—Col. J. 8, Belknap. 98d New York.—Lient. Col. Butler. 98d New York.—Lient. Col. Butler. ARTILLERY OFFICERS. independent New York Battery-Capt

Battery A—Capt. Bates.
Battery B—Capt. Spratt.
THE POSITION THEY OCCUPIED. THE POSITION THEY OCCUPIED.

The position - occupied by the main body of these two divisions was a clearing of about one nile square, surrounded on the left and the front by a belt of forest, in which Gen. Casey's pickets were stationed. On the right a wooded swamp divided the elearing from a similar opening in the forest, along the railroad, which was occupied by Gen. Naglee with his brigade. Just beyond the woods to the front were similar clearings, with woods on their further side, where the robels lay concealed, their pickets occupying the edge of the forest, and separated from our pickets by the width of the fields, forming a sort of neutral ground between the two armies, over which each kept close watch lest his neighbor should take possession.

The position of Gen. Casey and other Generals, the nature of the grounds, &c., will be made clear by refference to the map accompanying this account.—EDS. TRIBUNE.]
Step by step Gen. Casey had pressed on to this point, overcoming such opposition as met him, until it became evident that the rebels had reached the limit of their retreat, and further advance could not be ventured without the risk of a general engagement, for which the plans were not yet ripe. Our proximity to the rebels was eridently sanoying to them, and on Thursday, and again on Friday, they made an unsuccessful attempt, with a force of a few hundred, to drive in the pickets and discover what mischelf was plotting behind the belt of woods sheltering free. Casey from their view. Their attack was resolutely met by the pickets, who fell back on the reserves and held their ground, defeating the purpose of the enemy.

Meanwhile Gen. Casay was actively at work. he purpose of the enemy.

Meanwhile Gen. Casey was actively at work securing his position, a large force of men being busy, under the skillful direction of Lieut. E. W. West, of his staff, digging rife pits and felling trees for abattis. A similar line of and felling trees for abattis. A similar line of the staff, digging rife pits and felling trees for abattis. A similar line of the staff of

Against the hand planter one dollar, but this can readily be set off against the difference is cost of planters. On the other hand the team can be made to do part of the work. Two hands with hand planters will plant as much as two, with a two horse planter, which require two men. Is

THE SAME NOT CHECK-BOWE

his officers, let the list of casuattee tell.

GEN. SUNNER'S ADVANCE.

Meantime Gen. Sunner had succeeded; bringing his troops across the Chickahomia; and was advancing on the right to maintain our position of the right to maintain our position. The results of labor, General After the results of labor, General After the results of labor, General Common had thrown two bridges across the creek between Bottom's Bridge and Net possible to find any foundation for piles to event the superstructure. One of this sevent the superstructure. One of this

COST FOR AID OF EACH PLOW

We say without any hesitation that it method is the best, the 4th next, an check-rowing the least valuable, though expensive of all. method is the over, and all and check-rowing the least valuable, though most expensive of all.

Many farmers, in fact the majority, dispense with the use of the roller, while a few use from rollers, and others those made of wood. We have seen but one good pattern of an iron roller. Those made in Chicago and Boston are expensive, heavy, clumsy things, perfect horse killers, and none of them are worth the ireight from Chicago to this place. We would not had not eat lone of them are worth the ireight from Chicago to this place. We would not had not eat lone of them from the depot to our farm for it, for the only use we could put them to would be the irame, for firewood, and the iron for old junk. The reason that from rollers have not more generally come into use, is the fault of the makers in park. The party making the one we have used for the past three to the fault of the makers in park. The party making the one we have used for the past into other lone, and we are not more gone into other lone, and we are not may gone into other lone to the form of the iron roller, which has been the main cause of its slow introduction among corn-growers.

The PLANTER SHOULD FOLLOW THE PLANTER.

THE PLANTER SHOULD FOLLOW THE PLOW. and the was resolved to clear the woods at its point of the bayonet.

Gen. Sickles rode along the front of his men, it he midst of an iron hall which the rebels are the 2d regions.

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